The Bombay Gazette

No 11,691 New Series.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	1886. TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3123	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
L LOMBARDY	2723	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th ,,
M CATHAY	2983	600	J. P. Hassal	22nd ,,
L MASSILIA	4905	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th ,,
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th May.
SURAT	3112	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th July.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept,
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th ,,
MEDUSA	R. Deper's	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
STE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [illegible]

TURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX NTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
IESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 12th May, 1886

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	[illegible]	22nd May.
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	Collin	4,100	500	10th July.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will sail for Liverpool about the 28th instant. Carries surgeon and stewardess—two berth cabins (on deck). Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1886. Agents.

THE s.s. CASCAPADIA, will leave on or about the 26th for ANTWERP. She has an excellent accommodation for few first-class passengers. Apply to Captain W. A. FRASER in the Prince's Dock, or at

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE Sons,
Dubash, 16, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 15th May, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, Limited.
NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY PER CENT. upon Contributions for the year 1885 has been declared, and will be payable as soon as the accounts are received.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Ld.
Bombay, 19th May, 1886.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE [illegible] OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 24th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, etc., in perfectly good condition.

Cash Rs. 3, 3-8, 4-8, 5, and 9 each,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, complete with 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use. Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain.......... Rs. 10 8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS.

Best Electro-plated Claret-Cup Jugs.
Salvers, Cake Baskets, Centre Pieces.
Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases (6 pairs).
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases (6 of each).
Sets of 6 Salt Cellars and Spoons.
Sets of 4 Fruit Helping Spoons.
Large and handsome Cruet Frames.
Breakfast or Bacon Dishes.
Biscuit Boxes.
Combination Breakfast Frames.
Soda and Brandy Frames.
Inkstands.
And many other articles too numerous to mention.

FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS IN SOLID SILVER.

Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Collarettes.
Necklets and Lockets, Pairs of Bracelets.
Brooch, Earrings and Bracelet, in case.
Two Salt Cellars and Spoons.

FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS IN SOLID GOLD.

Lockets, in a variety of beautiful designs.
Pen and Pencil Cases, Compasses.
Rings, Bracelets, Brooch and Earrings.
Necklets, Pendants, Brooches.
Studs and Links, Ear Studs, Crosses.
Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.—QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

MONDAY, the 24th inst., being the day selected for the celebration of the QUEEN EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY our INDIAN BRANCH, BOMBAY, will be closed.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
Clock and Watch Manufacturers to the Queen-Empress, the Government of India, &c., &c., and at 42 Pall Mall, London.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.

AUG M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.

PARIS,
9 rue de Cheteaudun.

BOMBAY,
7, Apollo Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, TWO MATES for the Bombay Pilot Schooners. Applicants must have certificates of competency and good character, and be British subjects.

Apply to

ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER,
Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, on account of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY and ADAR FEAST.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th May, 1886.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Ree and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 2,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on Cash payment or per V. P. P.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services, for the official year 1886-1887, at the Camp Deolali, viz :—

Supply of LABOUR and MATERIALS, PETTY STORES, ROAD-METAL, STONES, &c., under 10 *separate* schedules of rates.

2. Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs 2, and all necessary information given during office hours at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, and P. W. D. Office, Camp Deolali.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon on 31st May 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany *each* tender is Rs. 25.

5. The acceptance of the tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 18th May 1886.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH Cigar Shape	,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape	,, 100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw	,, 100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	,, 100	,, 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape	,, 100	,, 3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

W. C. SMITH AND CO.,
BUILDERS, ORNAMENTAL DECORATORS
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS,
OFFICE—29, RAMPART ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

All work under the personal supervision of
W. C. SMITH, C.E., London.

Specimen of work may be seen at the Grant Road Station, Parel Station, and the Bombay Telephone Poles, &c. &c.

Further particulars on application.

POTOSI SILVER WARE.

THE best and most useful ware of the day, having all the good qualities of Silver, and at a trifling cost.

WARRANTED, never to change color, it being a hard, white metal similar to Silver ; it rather improves, than otherwise, by wear.

CHOTA HAZRI SETS.

1. Consisting Teapot, Sugar, Cream, Toastrack, with Pepper, Salt, Egg-cup, and Spoon. Price, Rs. 21-8-0.
2. Same as above, but larger size Teapot and double Toastrack, Rs. 26-8-0.
3. Consisting Coffee Pot, Sugar, Cream, etc., etc.

Tea Pots, ½ Pint, Rs. 5-8. 1 Pint, Rs. 7-8. Coffee Pots, 2 pints, Rs. 17-8.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Dessert size Forks	per doz.	5 8	Egg Spoons	per doz.	3 0
Table do.	,,	7 8	Mustard Spoons	,,	2 8
Dessert size Spoons	,,	5 8	Salt Spoons	,,	2 8
Table do.	,,	7 8	Soup Ladles	each	3 0
Tea Spoons	,,	3 0			

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES, HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, etc., or any building, small or large, throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY ; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SUITABLE CLOTHING
FOR
GENTLEMEN "EN" ROUTE TO EUROPE,
TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE supply every necessary article of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for wear in the STATION, the HILLS, TRAIN, or on BOARD-SHIP bound for any part of the WORLD at prices compatible with sterling quality and good workmanship.

For the convenience of TRAVELLERS, passing through Bombay, A., L. & W. keep a large and well-assorted Stock of ready-made SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, ULSTERS, &c.

Patterns with Prices marked thereon, instructions for self-measurement, and our Illustrated Catalogue will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOONS.

THE "PERFECT" WATERPROOF WATCH.

THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out ; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting ; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

The WATERPROOF WATCH is manufactured in Medium Size, and may be had at the following prices—

In Silver, Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 45
German Silver, ,, ,,	,, 35

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

STANDARD WINES.

PHILLIPS' PALE DINNER SHERRY	**	per doz.	Rs. 20 8
PHILLIPS' VINO DE PASTO	****	,,	,, 24 0
PHILLIPS' MANZANILLA	*****	,,	,, 27 0
PHILLIPS' AMONTILLADO	********	,,	,, 30 0

THESE WINES bearing well-known designations, and which have been used to denote the class of Wine we give quotations for, must not be confounded with other wines having similar names, as we confidently assert them to be superior to any in the market ; they have been selected for us by a renowned London Wine Merchant, and, without further manipulation, bottled with the greatest care by most experienced men under our friend's special supervision.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY ADDRESS :—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION,

HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS!!

	Rs.		Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for 46
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	6 for 52
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	6 for 56
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36	CRICKETING or BOATING & Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	6 for 52
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest design	6 for 30	SPUN SILK, soft Twilled Cream Fancy Checks or Stripes very comfortable	6 for 72
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36		

CASH or (V.P.P.) DISC.—2 Annas in the Rupee (equal to 12½ per cent.)

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER.

ICE CREAMS, CREAM SODAS, NEAPOLITAINES COOLING DRINKS, ICE NEAPOLITAINES, PUDDINGS.

orders
for private dinners promptly executed.

CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, BON-BONS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CARDS to orders, on the latest style.

ÆRATED WATERS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 22ND MAY,
NO PERFORMANCE,

Owing to the Theatre being engaged by a Native Company.

MONDAY, 24TH MAY,
WILL REPEAT THAT MOST
SUCCESSFUL PANTOMIME,
JACK THE GIANT KILLER,
OR, HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR AND YE
KNIGHTS OF YE ROUND TABLE.
Seats secured at SOUNDY & CO., Ld.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, on account of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY and ADAR FEAST.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

WITH reference to advertisement dated 15th May 1886, Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS have been REOPENED from this date, and that they will remain open until further notice.

F. HOOPER,
For self and Co-Liquidators.
Bombay, 21st May 1886.

NOTICE
TO PERSONS INTERESTED IN FOREST OPERATIONS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Two timber preserving apparatus, (Boulton's Patent) incomplete, for working alternative processes with creosote or sulphate of copper, consisting of Horizontal Engines, Boilers and other fittings.

For further particulars apply to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railway, Calcutta.

Any reasonable offer will be considered.
Calcutta, 13th May 1886.

FOR SALE:—
1. B. A. H., 4 years old, 15 hands high, fine mover, promising maiden.
2. B. A. H., 5 years old, 14-2, very handsome, well-bred Arab, up to weight, black points.

These horses were fresh landed last season, and chosen out of the stables by a first rate judge, and are sold as they are not required: both are believed perfectly sound, Veterinary Certificate.

No. 2 has been regularly ridden in the riding school, but not on parade.

For full particulars apply to
THE ADJUTANT,
3rd (Q. O.) Bo. L. Cav., Neemuch.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the eleventh day of June, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 14th day of May 1886, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882."

Should the resolution be confirmed, a further resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting for the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators for the purposes of such winding up and fixing his or their remuneration, and for authorising such liquidator or liquidators to pay compensation or gratuities to the Company's servants.

By order of the Board,
W. J. FARROW, Secretary.
No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRENCH
TWILL FLANNELS
ALL WOOL.
Pale Blue, Pink, Drab, Navy, Cream.
Cash, Rs. 2-4 per yard.

Patterns free.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, an airy RESIDENCE in the Fort. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, Furnished, from 2nd June to 30th November, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now occupied by O. Fiedler, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, either separately or together, the commodious and airy OFFICES in Apollo Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Co. and Messrs. Bruel & Co. Rent Rs. 300 for the entire, or Rs. 150 each. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, two spacious BUNGALOWS in one compound, situated on an elevated position on Worlee Hill, commanding an excellent sea view, adjoining "West Point," and lately in the occupation of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

MORDAN AND CO'S
GOLD PEN.
GOLD PEN AND PENCILS.
SILVER PEN AND PENCILS.
SCENT BOTTLES.

MORENAS AND Co.,
15, Medows Street.

A small shipment of
QUININE WINES.

MORENAS AND Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Medows Street.

HORSES! HORSES!
SKIN HORSES.
ROCKING HORSES.
ROCKING HORSES WITH SADDLE FOR GIRLS.
SKIN HORSES ON STAND.
WOODEN HORSES ON STAND.

MORENAS AND Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
FUR RABBITS.
SKIN COWS.
WOOL LAMBS.
FUR SHEEP.
CARRIAGE WITH MOVING CHILD.
DRESSED FIGURES.
} Speaking

MORENAS AND Co.,
Importers of French and English Confectionery.

MAGIC LANTERNS,
COMPLETE SETS.
From Rs. 3 and upwards.

MORENAS AND Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

FANS
IVORY.
SILK.
SATIN.
MOTHER OF PEARL, IN GREAT VARIETY,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
From Rs. 1 to Rs. 100 each.

MORENAS AND Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!
WAX DOLLS.
WASHABLE DOLLS.
MODEL DOLLS.
SPEAKING DOLLS.
DRESSED DOLLS.
KID BODY WASHABLE DOLLS.
KID JOINTED DOLLS.

MORENAS AND Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of
MECHANICAL TOYS.

MORENAS AND Co.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUCAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S.S. DUKE of BUCKINGHAM, 3,000 tons, will sail hence to Trieste and Venice on or about 31st instant. Excellent accommodaton for first class passengers. Passage Rs. 350. For particulars please apply to Captain "BURNSIDE," s. s. "Buckingham."

ANCHOR LINE.
BELGRAVIA FOR LIVERPOOL,
SAILING 5TH JUNE.

THE attention of passengers is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Has cabins on deck, ample bathrooms, punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an unlimited supply of ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st May, 86.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 24th inst. till 30th June, 1886, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs will be DESTROYED, in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act 13 of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, Police Commissioner's Office, 21st May, 1886.

CASH BOXES.

Fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and 2 Keys.

No. 1—6 by 4 by 2½	Rs. 13	8
,, 2—7½ by 4½ by 3	,, 15	0
,, 3—9 by 5½ by 3½	,, 17	4
,, 4—10 by 6 by 4	,, 19	8
,, 5—11 by 6½ by 4½	,, 21	0
,, 6—12 by 7 by 5	,, 22	8
,, 7—14 by 8 by 5	,, 24	12

CHUBB'S SAFES, WRITING, PAPER, DEED, AND KEY BOXES, FULL FRONT CUPBOARD, LOCKS AND PADLOCKS of all sizes and description. Illustrated Price List free by post.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held on the Company's premises, New Oriental Bank Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 30th April and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend:
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, and who are eligible for re-election,
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
ERASMUS BEYNON,
Secretary.
Bombay, May 14, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a young European of good presence to canvass for orders. Apply by letter to "FIRM," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

TO BE SOLD at a great reduction, Ladies' French kid walking and house shoes.—Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S, Apollo Street.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Vanilla, Mango and Rose; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.

WANTED a Bay Arab HORSE, 14-3, free from vice, under 7 years, used to double harness.—Apply "STRANGER," No. 1, Rampart Row.

WANTED two reliable and experienced COMPOUNDERS.—Apply to PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., New Oriental Bank Buildings,

SUPERFINE Fancy Woollen Cloth for coats, trousers and suites will be sold at Crawford and Co.'s Rooms to-day, at 3 p.m. Every piece will be sold separately.

JUST RECEIVED Children's new patent Rocking Horses, Tricycle Horses, Dolls' Perambulators, Carts and Horses, &c. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ON VIEW—Mr. E. H. Atkin's valuable household furniture, Cottage Pianoforte, Victoria, Dog-cart, &c., to be sold at Mission House, Gowalla Tank Road, on Tuesday, 25th May.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

REQUIRED a DOCTOR for the s s. Mobile, sailing Monday for Jedda via Kurrachee and Aden.—Apply the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, No. 15, Rampart Row, Fort.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

GARDEN PUMPS, Lawn Mowers and other Garden sundries. Illustrated Catalogues free. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, 6 horse-power PORTABLE ENGINE and 4-inch Centrifugal Pump, both in good order.—Apply Machine Exchange Co., 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, a LARGE BUNGALOW, known as "Harrington Lodge." For particulars, apply to GREEN & READ.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GENTLEMEN wishing to have a good fit and cheap TWEED SUITS, should only go to Y. A. LACKA & Co. Sure to save their money. Hummum Street, Bombay.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MEMBERSHIP of the SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, and the use of the Institute's Library, are now extended to up-country residents. For particulars apply to the HON. SECRETARY.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars, No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.

The price is Rs. 30 per case of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BEER.

WE have just received fresh shipments of the best ENGLISH SCOTCH, and GERMAN Brewings, unsurpassable for brightness and flavour. They are specially prepared for India, and are of the lightest gravity suitable to the climate.

In cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	GERMAN.
Per case of quarts, Net Cash,	Rs. 17-4.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 15-12.
Per case of pints do.	,, 24-0.	,, 24-0.	,, 22-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

		Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GRENO—		
Extra Sec	per case Rs.	63 0
*WACHTER & Co.—		
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry	,, ,,	58 4
PERINET and FILS—		
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	,, ,,	56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—		
Dry Monopole	,, ,,	60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—		
Extra Dry, our own shipping	,, ,,	53 8
MOET and CHANDON—		
Brut Impérial, very dry	,, ,,	54 0
Extra Superior	,, ,,	52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	,, ,,	48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—		
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	,, ,,	34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—		
Carte Blanche	,,	34 8
*SAUMUR—		
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	,, ,,	26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physician prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before on purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size...	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	,, 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	,, 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	,, 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to ,, 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome English, Marble, Gilt and Open-work Suits of Saloon, Drawing, Dining and Bedrooms' Furniture; Splendid Self-acting Large Organ with 6 Barrels by Imhof and Mukle, English Clock by Moore and Son; Excellent Chanedliers, Argand Lamps and Wall Brackets; Gold Watch by Barraud & Lund with Gold Chains, Yellow Wire Waist Belt with Gold Clasp; Silver, Glass View Balls, Mechanical Pictures, Wooden Figures, English Hall Carpets, Treasury Safe, Thick Plate Pier Glasses, Handsome Table Ornaments, Marriage Saddle, Gun, Toy Cannon, Garden Light Pillars, Swing with Brass Rods, Copper, Brass and White-metal Utensils, Brougham, Dog Cart, Palanquin, Gram Grinding Mill, &c. &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.

The New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ld. .... Plaintiffs.
Luckhumsey Lalljee and others .... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order of the Court, dated the 21st December, 1885, and authorized by the Decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th April, 1886, to sell the properties hereinafter mentioned, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the alternate days, sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill in the Bungalow lately in the occupation of Kessowjee Naik, the whole of the above moveable properties. Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd May 1886.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, GROUND FLOOR of one of the New Buildings on the Esplanade, either for a shop or Barristers Chambers, or for a Solicitors Office, or for a private residence. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable SHOP at Byculla, at present occupied by Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co. Alterations will be made according to the incoming tenant's desire. For rent and other particularly apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a small comfortable ROOM, with bath and cook-room. Rent, Rs. 25. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, at Grant Road. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

NAVY CONTRACTS.

TENDERS for the supply of FRESH BEEF, VEGETABLES, SOFT BREAD, LIVE-STOCK, and FODDER, to Her Majesty's Ships (including Indian and other Troopships) at Bombay, are invited from persons willing to enter into a contract for a period of twelve months.

The terms of the contract can be seen at the Office of the Director of Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 10 and 12 daily.

Tenders should be sealed subscribed "Tenders for supply of Fresh Provisions," addressed to Rear Admiral Sir F. RICHARDS, H. M. S. Bacchante, at Colombo, and forwarded to the Office of the Director of Indian Marine, Bombay, not later than noon on 26th instant, and no tender sent after that date will be considered.

The Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting without question any or all of them.

FREDERICK W. RICHARDS,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.
Bacchante, at Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Limited. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

FOR SALE.

THE whole of the Goodwill, Plant, Fixtures, Machinery, Stock-in-trade, Engines, Dynamos and appliances belonging to the above Company, and being in Bombay, Madras, Rampur, Lahore, Surat, Broach, and Calcutta together with the Patent rights of the Company, throughout the Bombay Presidency (with certain exceptions) and the Leases of the Company's premises at Mody Bay and Tardeo, will be sold by auction on THURSDAY, the 27th day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises at Mody Bay, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

IN ONE LOT.

The sale is by order of the Liquidators of the Company, and is on account of Messrs. Premchund Roychund and Tribhowundass Dwarkadass, the first purchasers.

Detailed particulars of the property and conditions of sale, together with cards to view may be obtained from C. E. Ashburner, Esquire, Agent to the Liquidators, at the Company's premises, Mody Bay, and from Messrs. Winter and Burder, Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their office, 28, Meadow-street, Fort.—Dated this 18th day of May, 1886.

WINTER & BURDER.

NOTICE.

IN THE GOODS OF THE LATE MARKUS KLEYSER, LATE OF SIMLA, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII, of 1866, the Trustee and Mortgagee's Act, and to Section 319, Act X, of 1865, and the provisions of the Indian Trust Act II, of 1882.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims against the estate of the late MARKUS KLEYSER, late of Simla, deceased, who died at Friedenweiler Bavarian Schwartzwald in the German Empire, on or about the 19th February, 1885, that they are required within three months from this date to send in their claims with vouchers and other proofs attached, to the undersigned at Simla, to whom, as Acting Executrix (by the last Will and Testament of the said deceased appointed) probate was granted by the District Judge of Simla, on the 3rd day of December, 1885. Also that at the expiration of that time she, the said executrix, will proceed to distribute the assets belonging to the said estate in discharge of such lawful claims as she shall then know of, and she will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims she shall not have received notice at or before the time of such distribution. All persons indebted or holding any valuable securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested without delay to pay the amount, owing by them and deliver the said securities or property to the undersigned who is alone entitled to give valid receipts for the same.

GRACE WATSON,
Executrix to the Estate of the late Markus Kleyser, deceased.
Simla, 12th April, 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
4½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"
PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY
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HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES.
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PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
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14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.
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ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS
now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

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FOR
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CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

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CALENDAR—MAY, 1886.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... May 26th, 4h. 27·4m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 22	....	5 25	6 27	1 32m 2 18 a	7 25m 8 25 a
Sun. 23	4th Sunday after Easter. Laying Foundation-stone of a new Fire-temple at Churney Wady, by Dustoor Jamsetjee Minocherjee, 5 p.m.	5 25	6 28	2 9m 2 57 a	7 58m 9 11 a
Mon. 24	Queen's Birthday, born 1819. Birthday Parade. Adar Feast, Parsee Holiday. Fair, Esplanade-road. Meeting of Hindoos at Mahadev-Baug to celebrate H. M.'s Birthday, 8 a.m. Kabraji's Entertainment of "Loyal and Patriotic" Songs, F. C. Institute. English mail expected per s.s. Rohilla.	5 25	6 28	2 47m 3 38 a	8 32m 10 7 a
Tu. 25	Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, St. Andrew's Church, 5-30 p.m. Departure of English mail per s. s. Malwa, 5 p.m.	5 24	6 28	3 31m 4 22 a	9 15m 11 22 a
Wed. 26	Town Council, 3 p.m. Bombay Electrical Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Treacher and Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	5 24	6 29	4 39m 5 12 a	10 18m —
Thr. 27	Sale of Eastern Electric Light Co.'s property, 3 p.m. Marcks and Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5 24	6 29	5 57m 6 17 a	0 30m 11 51m
Fri. 28	Municipal Corporation.	5 24	6 30	7 30m 7 17 a	1 16m 1 6 a

* Left Aden at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, 19th inst.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 5 p.m.
Band, B. B. & C. I. R., Parel Machanics' Institute, 5 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Duke of Devonshire (s), from Suakim; County of Kinros, Cardiff; Arabia (s), Busreh; and Chanda (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), from Kurrachee and K. Coast; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Thames (s), London; Oriental (s), Zanzibar and Mozambique; and Peshwa (s), Coast and Calcutta.

Saint Thomas's Cathedral.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

Cycling.—The Bombay Ramblers meet at the Bandstand at 5 p. m. to-day.

Fair.—The annual Parsee fair of the Adar Jasan will be held on Monday evening next, on the Esplanade, to the west of Cruickshank Road.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The decrease in tonnage in goods traffic for the week ending 1st inst. was 270,878 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 25,090.

Music at the Mechanics' Institute, Parel.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, at 5 o'clock this evening:—

March	The Cuckoo Note	Kuhner.
Lancers	Madame Angot	D'Albert.
Overture	Schubert	Suppé.
Valse	Lieben Lauger Tag	Rudel.
Selection	Siege of Rochelle	Balfe.
Galop	Three o'clock	Reviere.

A Warning to Out-door Sleepers.—Mr. A. W. Ayers, residing at No. 201, Chinch Bunder Road, on Thursday night, while lying asleep on the parapet wall of the roof of his house, accidentally fell off into the gulley, a height of about 20 feet. He sustained a severe shock to his system, and was removed to the European General Hospital, where he is at present under medical treatment.

Fraudulent Possession of Property.—Nursoo bin Nursoo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges, the one of theft of Rs. 11 in cash, the property of Ameena, woman, and the other of having in his possession a cotton handkerchief, valued 4 annas, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment s

Fatal Street Accident.—A coroner's inquest wa held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of Huda Dosa, a Hindoo lad aged 7 years. Deceased on Thursday night, while attempting to cross Frere Road, was accidentally knocked down and run [illegible] by a phaeton belonging to Mr. McKenzie, the [illegible]ntendent of the Common Jail, driven by his [illegible]man Davi Balley. The lad was seriously injur [illegible]nd died a few hours after admission into the [illegible]spital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The Volunteer Club Tennis Tournament.—The last tie in the first heat in this tournament for the Wyer Cup, was played yesterday evening on the Club grounds at Boree Bunder. The competitors were T. Thomas (scratch), Mr. H. Walsh *vs.* + 30 and a bisque. Walsh won the match (6 1 and 6 to love) by two sets to one of his opponent's. The matches this evening are T. Ingle *vs.* H. Walsh, and J. Milward *vs* T Armfield, at 4 p.m.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, sailed yesterday for London with the European mails and the following additional passenger:—

For London.—Lieut. Fagan.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the report of the directors for the year ending the 28th February, to be presented at the first ordinary general meeting of the company on the 27th May:—

In submitting their first annual report, the directors congratulate the shareholders on the success of the first year's working of the business. The stock-in-trade, the furniture and fixtures at Bombay and Poona were valued by Messrs. Stead and Brandon at Rs. 4,28,172-14-2 and were taken over at that figure. Mr. C. R. Marcks, the vendor, has been paid as follows, viz.:—Rs. 2,00,000 in 2,000 fully paid-up shares, and out of the balance still unpaid there is due to Mr. Marcks Rs. 1,87,429-11-11 for stock and Rs. 33,000 for good-will. The profits for the year amount to Rs. 74,022-11-9, out of which your directors propose to make the following applications:—For writing off the preliminary expenses, Rs. 5,946-2-2; for writing off half the good-will, Rs. 16,500; for 10 per cent. deterioration on furniture and fixtures, Rs. 1,034, for a reserve fund Rs. 10,000,—total Rs. 33,480-2-2. This will leave a balance of Rs. 40,542-9-7, which the directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—In payment of a dividend of Rs. 8 per share on 2,000 shares, equal to 16 per cent. on Rs. 80 paid up, Rs. 16,000; on vendor's 2,000 fully paid up shares, at Rs. 10 per share, Rs. 20,000; the managing director's commission of 10 per cent. on the above dividend, Rs. 3,6000; balance to be carried forward to next year Rs. 942-9-7—total, Rs. 40,542-9-7. The amount of business done by the company during the twelve months, the first of the company's existence, was Rs. 2,88,777-2-1. In valuing the stock, which now stands at Rs. 5,52,816-4-0, cost price has been taken. Under section 92 of the articles of association of the company, one of the directors, Mr. Lidbetter, retires from office this year, but offers himself for re-election. The auditor of the company, Mr. N. S. Symons, also retires from office, but is eligible for re-election. The directors have been advised that it is desirable that Article 128 of the articles of association of the company, which deals with the declaration of dividends and bonus, should be modified by adopting the simple provision on the subject contained in paragraph 72 of Table A of Schedule First to the Indian Companis' Act of 1882, and at an extraordinary general meeting to be held at the close of the general meeting a resolution with the above object will be proposed.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

As a Beverage.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

As a Lotion.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part water.

Guyot's Tar Solution has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases, prickly-heat, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co.; Treacher & Co.; Thomson & Taylor Cooper, Madon & Co.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN RIVAL STEAMERS.

The Marine Court re-assembled at the Police Court yesterday, and continued its investigations into the circumstances connected with the collision between the Celerity and the Shastri. Mr. Little appeared for Government. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, appeared for the captain and owner of the Celerity; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Chalk, appeared for the captain and owner of the Shastri.

The examination of Mahomed bin Ashoor, captain of the Celerity, by Mr. Russell, was continued. He said: When turning into the creek, I saw two minutes after I sighted the masthead light of the Shastri, her green light on the port bow. I continued to see it until just before the collision. I saw the Oorun that night going into the creek. She was at some distance. Coming out of the creek we keep on the right, and when out, we port the helm. I do not pass close to the buoy. The steamer in coming from Bombay takes the light at Golkeshwar. (In marking the course on his chart the witness brought the light nearly a mile on his west and then turned in and hugged the south shore.) I have stated I was going by the south shore. I had turned to starboard a little, and a little later, seeing the green light again, I turned more to starboard.

Mr. Russell: If you had turned your ship's head to the left instead of to the right when you saw the green light, there would have been no collision?

The President: If he had done so he would have gone straight across her bows.

Mr. Russell: No, Sir, I don't think so, assuming his story to be true. (To witness): What was the deviation in your compass?

Witness: There is a deviation of between 2½ and 3 degrees. With my head south there is a deviation of 2 degrees south.

Mr. Russell asked for a translation of the book used by the witness in refreshing his memory when giving his evidence.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said he would be happy to give it if the other side would pay half the translation fees, or, he suggested, he would be happy to give it, if, as he learnt, they would exchange for it a photograph of the damage done to the Celerity.

Mr. Russell said he would be happy to make this exchange, but he learnt that there was no photograph except of the Shastri.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Oh, then, there will be nothing to exchange for it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Russell then agreed to pay half the costs of the translation, and on it continued the examination of the witness.

Witness: I wrote the facts of the accident at the time. I wrote a short account in the book as well as in my log book.

Mr. Russell: Is it true that when you saw the green light of the Shastri on your port bow, you held your course throughout?

The President: I don't understand the question holding your course throughout. Ask if he continued his course.

Mr. Russell: Very well.

Witness: I have told you the course I went.

Mr. Russell: If any one says you did so, is it true or false?

Witness: When I blew my whistle I went to the south.

Mr. Rusell: Answer my question.

The President: What is the good of putting the question. It will not elucidate anything, and will not help us.

Mr. Russell: I have a special reason for asking it. He says so in his report to the Port Officer, and now gives many details he had never mentioned which he has in the little book.

Witness: If it is stated in my report, it is a fact. I remember making a report to the Port Officer on the 7th May. I made it in the Port Office from the facts I had written in the two books.

Mr. Russell: But you don't say anything in that report that you had ported your helm and reversed your engines. How do you account for it?

Witness: It must be there. I have stated all the facts in the report as they stand in my books. The log book and the other book were written by me. I told Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee of the collision. All the entries were written by me just after the accident. The whole of the fair entry in the log book was not written at Dabool. Part was written on my way to Bombay on the 6th, and the rest on the 7th.

Mr. Russell: And did you write the facts in the little book the same way, part at Dabool, part on the way, and the rest in Bombay:

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Ask him again, your Worship. He has not understood the question.

The question was put again, the witness being shown the book in which he said he had written the account of the collision, shortly after it occurred at Dabool. He said a portion was written at Dabool Dunder, and a part in Bombay.

Mr. Russell: The first two pages?

Witness: Yes.

The President: Was any part written on your way to Bombay?

Witness: I did not write any part on the way.

At the suggestion of his counsel witness marked the portions of the entries he had written at the different places.

The President: He has quite embellished the book with the red and blue pencil.

Mr. Russell: Yes, it is quite a work of art. Why did you leave a gap in what you wrote at Dabool, was it to fill it in if anything more occurred to you?

Witness: I wrote them on different dates. The whole of the fair entry in the log book was not written before my report to the Port Officer. I saw the Shastri's red light at the same moment she collided. I only saw the green light before.

Mr. Russell: She must have turned a very considerable portion of a circle before she struck you on the port bow?

Witness: Yes, she turned a little.

Mr. Russell: Was it a hard blow to the Shastri?

Witness: It was. She struck me a hard blow on my stem. I do not know if my bow-sprit went through the boat on the starboard side of the Shastri.

Mr. Russell: How many men were on the look out?

Witness (after a long pause): Two were on the forecastle head and two were with me on the navigation bridge, a tindal and callassee. The man on the look out reported the light of the Shastri to me. Besides myself there is no other certificated officer. I do all the work; there is no one to relieve me.

Mr. Russell: Then you work night and day?

Witness: No, in the day, if I can get two hours I have a sleep. When I went down on the 5th of May I left the serang in charge, and if the tindal is there I leave him.

Q.—Where you up all night on the 4th?

A.—I was in Bombay. I don't do duty when in Bombay. After the collision I remained on the bridge all the time till I got to Dabool Bunder. The Celerity commenced to run again on the 14th, after she was repaired. There is one plate bent on the starboard side, my bow-sprit was damaged, and the rigging carried away. I was captain of the Celerity on the 29th January 1885. I remember going into the Dabool Creek.

The President: Well, what's his reason to remember it?

Mr. Russell: A very particular reason. He nearly had a similar accident with the Washisti.

Mr. Little remarked that something occurred the other day in the creek.

The President: They want a row of gas lamps on each side of the creek. (Laughter.)

Witness: I don't remember meeting a vessel in the creek on that day.

By Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I was bound for Bombay on the 29th from Goa.

The President: Did you make a protest?

Witness: I don't know what a protest is.

The President: Did you get a gentleman to write a big paper and put a big red seal to it? (Laughter.)

Mr. Nicholson admitted the witness had made a protest through his firm.

By Mr. Rivett-Carnal: I made no report in writing at the Port Office at first, till I was informed that it was necessary, No one told me that I should only write a short letter. Coming out of Dabool at night at half flood you cannot see the Chorbooty sand. At night, when we can't see the sand, we steer by the light at Unjenval and by the south shore. If the channel is clear I keep to mid-channel; if it is not, I would keep to my starboard side. I always heave the lead when leaving the channel. The depth of the mid-channel is about 6 or 7 fathoms. There is a swell on the bar. I know there is a buoy at the west end of the Chorbooty sand, and on a bright moonlight night I can see at two steamers' lengths away. It is a red buoy.

The witness was shown a spot marked in the chart by the captain of the Shastri as the place of the collision, and was asked if he was ever any where near that spot on the night of the 5th.

He said: No, I was not. There was not much of a swell that night. The wind was from the north-west; it was a moderate breeze. The course I took from Bombay was S. by E. ½ E. I held on that course till I sighted the Golkeshwar light, which was about 6 or 6½ miles distant. In going full speed I go about 10½ knots, half speed 5, slow 2 knots an hour. About 8-5 I was about a mile from the light house. My steamer's head was S. E. by E. ½ E. At 8-12 I altered my course, and I did see the Shastri's green light at the time. I continued on my course till the light bore S. E. by E. ½ E, and I steered on it, and in going into the creek I turned gradually to the east.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Just look at the spot you have marked on the chart as the place where the collision took place. I want to get the exact spot.

The President: I do wish we could get the exact spot. We have not got it yet.

Witness: It is a little less than a cable and a half to the north of the Pinnacle Rock. I was a little further away from the shore than the spot I marked on the chart—a little to the westward. I was not correct when I said it was only a ship and a half's length from the shore. After the collision the Golkeshwur light bore S by E ½ E., or something like that, or a ¾ E. (Laughter.)

Do you know your duty when you see a steamer's green light on the port bow?

Witness: I do. I must show her my red light. My red light would be visible to her if I saw her green light on the port bow. I never heard the Shastri whistle at any time. My screw is a left-handed one; no other steamer has such a propeller, at least on the Coasting line.

The President: She was a left-handed bargain for Government; was she not? (Laughter.)

Mr. Rivett-Carnac read the English translation of the log book to the Court, and asked if all the facts which at occurred Dabool were written at Dabool.

Witness: Yes.

Further examined by Mr. Russell: On the 6th May I was examined by the mamlatdar at Dabool. My statement was taken down and signed by me.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac objected to Mr. Russell examining witness on the statement he might have made somewhere else.

The President disallowed the objection.

Witness: I never said when my steamer came to the buoy I saw a lamp on the top of the Shastri.

Mr. Russell: Did you wind up by saying, this occurred at the buoy at the mouth of the creek?

Witness: I deny I said so.

Mr. Russell tendered the authorized translation to the Court, and asked the Court to send for the original.

The President: It will be for the consideration of the Court whether it will be necessary to send for the original statement signed by the witness.

Witness: At 9 o'clock the mamlatdar came on board and asked me as to how the collision occurred. I said I would tell him the facts as they occurred. He said he did not want long statements.

The President: A very sensible man.

Witness: This was before I had written up my rough log. The mamlatdar is a Hindoo and spoke to me in a mixture of Hindustani and Marathi. I do not speak or understand Marathi. I don't know what he wrote.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I don't suppose he is a seagoing man or a sailor?

Witness: I don't know. The deposition was not read over to me before I signed it.

By Mr. Litttle: Before I signed the letter to the Port Officer I went to his office. I made a statement to his assistant, and gave him the information.

By the Court: The flood tide sets in from the N.-W. at the entrance to the creek?

Mr Nicholson having made some remark correcting the interpreter,

His Worship said: You forget, Mr. Nicholson, you are not taking a leading part in this inquiry. It is not usual, I think, for a solicitor to address the Court when he instructs an advocate.

Mr. Nicholson replied to the effect that a solicitor had a right to address the Court.

Mr. Cooper: We have not taken your name down on the records.

Mr. Nicholson: Perhaps your Honour will

Jessmud Moria said: I am the mate of the Shastri, and joined her two years ago. I was on deck when the steamer was on the outer side of the buoy. I heard the captain cry out the steamer would be broken, so I ran up on deck. I ran up to the captain. As soon as I reached him the collision took place, and I saw the green light of the Celerity. I was ordered to go down to see if there was any water in the engines. I afterwards reported there was no water in the engine room. The captain steered towards Dabool and ran ashore on the Unjenval sand. We took every precaution to save the lives of our passengers. I was below until just before the collision. I could not take notice of how the steamer was going. I did not see the Celerity at all. I came up through the after hatch and went along the starboard side to the captain. After the collision and the ship was stopped, I saw the buoy; it was a little way from our starboard buoy. We turned the ship to starboard and went astern.

Mr. Russell: Was the Captain asleep, and were you deck, as the other side say?

Witness: No, it was the captain's watch, and I was below. I heard the men calling out the soundings when I was below. The buoy was five fathoms off. It is not true the collision took place half a mile off the Golkeshwar light. I never said I was on duty at the time of the collision, and thought the Celerity was in such a position that we might go into the open sea and she might proceed to the north side. It was a severe blow. The Celerity came stem on into us and her figure head is in my steamer. After the collision the Celerity left and gave us no assistance, though we called for it.

By Mr. Rivett-Carnac: I was below, seeing after the ladders, on the main deck aft on the port side. The captain was standing by the wheel on the port side. I saw the green light of the Celerity when I was on the starboard side near the funnel, amidship She struck us at once, when I was on the starboard side near the wheel. I never saw the red light. There was great excitement; we all called out. The captain shouted out go astern. He waived his hand and called to the other steamer to go to starboard, and cried out we will be broken, several times. I did not cry out because I had no time. The ship struck us. (Laughter. There naturally was great excitement; I was not excited. I was sent down to the engine-room.

Q.—Are you not sometimes left in sole charge of the Shastri?

A.—When we are at sea the captain sometimes leaves me in charge, but when we approach any creek we call the captain. I am never left in charge when coming out of a creek. I would not take the responsiblity when I am on duty. The captain remains on deck when we are in any creek or river. The Shastri was turning when I came on deck, and the engines had stopped. At the time of the collision our engines were going full-speed astern. The Celerity, when I saw her, was four points on the port-bow. As far as I know we had not altered our course.

By Mr. Russell: I did not hear any whistle.

The Court then adjourned till 11 this morning.

COUNTRY BRED RACING AND BREEDING.

Major John Humphrey writes a long letter to the *Indigo Planters' Gazette* on the subject of the breeding of country breds. His object is to start a discussion on the matter and to encourage C. B. racing on the belief that it will result in advantage to the breed, to the Government, the general public, and the racing man, which last, he says, will see equally good sport and pay much less for it than at present. He hopes that those whom he interests will follow up the matter in their own presidency, as he has in that of Bombay. In the course of his letter he says:—

I have for some time past been in correspondence with the Stewards of the W. I. T. Club and the Stewards of the Poona races, in order to get them to open all their races to Bombay Presidency country-breds, but this they have declined to do, as they consider that sufficient races are already open. I am distinctly of the opposite opinion. I believe that selected country-breds are better horses for all purposes than any Arabs, and by care and encouragement that the breed can be so improved as to render it unnecessary for ourselves or for Government to go to foreign countries to get either race-horses or remounts. Experience shows that the only way to improve a breed of horses is to create races for it. This at once raises the value of the animals so much that it becomes worthwhile to keep good mares, to feed them well, and to send them to suitable stallions. Racing has made the English horse what he is, and though few of us are old enough to mark the actual improvement that has taken place in the last fifty years, yet there can be no doubt that the thorough-bred English horse of to-day is far better than he was fifty years ago. This can be put down to only one cause, the increasing value of good animals. We, who are now in India, can note the enormous difference between the imported Waler of 20 years ago and those we can see every year in Calcutta newly landed. It is difficult to conceive a greater contrast. The ordinary Waler of those days was a square, rugged-hipped, sunken-eyed, ewe-necked brute, with hair heels and rough coat, useful enough it is true and with good legs and feet, but with a sulky temper and no heart. He used only to be good enough to concede on the turf 14lbs. to Arabs, and even then he could not hold his own with them. Those who doubt this need only refer to the *Oriental Sporting Magazine* for an account of the Poona and Bombay Races for 1866-1867 and following years. Now the Australian when he has got over the fatigue of the voyage looks but little different to the thorough-bred English horse. Indeed, there is no reason why he should, for many of those brought over are the produce of thorough-bred parents exported from England to Australia, and generally of the best blood. And as regards racing powers in comparison with the Arab, I suppose that if a fair racing weight, say 9 stone, was put on a good first-class Waler and a postage stamp on the best Arab, even that weight would not bring them together over any distance.

This improvement has been created almost entirely by the hold that racing has taken in Australia. If such a change has been wrought within our own memory in Australia, there is no reason why an equal change in the country-bred should not take place in India, provided that the inducements to breed are similar. I am not advocating these views with any desire to encourage racing, but because the turf affords the only stimulus that breeding needs, *viz.*, remunerative prices, and the chances which the turf allows of its followers giving far larger prices than could otherwise be obtained by breeders. Consequently it is to the turf that we must look to encourage breeding in India, as it has already encouraged it in England and Australia. Holding these views, I endeavoured to enlist the Poona Stewards on my side and having failed there I turned my attention to private subscriptions. By the liberality of certain native chiefs interested in breeding, I was enabled to offer to the Poona Stewards certain purses which they accepted, and to which they liberally added money from the Fund. The Stewards of Bombay have also expressed their willingness to accept other cups which I am authorized to give, and to which they will add, proportionate sums. You will not fail to remark that with the exception of one race these are all closed to other than Bombay Presidency country-breds. It has been noticed in your and other newspapers that in thus closing these races to outside horses that I am doing wrong. I, therefore, wish briefly to state my reasons for this course, in order that those who take interest and can assist the advancement of country-breds may not have their sympathies checked by the thought that we wish to make a close borough of these races.

Hitherto, with the exception of the Champagne Stakes at Poona, no weight for age race has been open to country-breds in the Presidency since Clemence won the Poona Derby and Duchess the Bombay Derby in 1876-1880, respectively. There are at this present time but few young country-breds in this Presidency, because there has been no inducement for anyone to breed them. The Arab is used for hunter, charger, carriage horse and racer, so there has been no demand for country-breds, consequently they have not been produced. There is, however, a very large number of good mares in the Presidency, in Kattywar, Guzerat and the Deccan owned by small landholders and by native chiefs. It was to stimulate these owners to breed from their mares that I purposely excluded all outside country-breds. It will take some time before the fact gets widely known that young and well bred country-breds are a profitable article. Were these races open to all country-breds, the result would be that a dozen or so from the N.-W. would be brought down and would compete, and anyone desiring a country-bred to run would certainly not look for him in this Presidency; consequently no local encouragement would be given. Some of our mares are quite as good as any on the other side, but the owners will not breed from them, as it does not pay, or if they do breed, they are not careful to send the mare to a good sire. But if they once begin to understand that the produce of their mares is valuable, they will take to breeding, and though for the first two or three years the horses competing will not be within two stone very likely of the country-breds in the N. W., yet the stimulus will be given, and as we have good sires here, owners will go to the trouble to mate their mares properly. When this is accomplished, then I say open the races to all country-breds. Moreover, as all the money subscribed has been given by chiefs, entirely on their personal knowledgde of me and of my objects, I was very much in the position of a trustee to their interest in the matter, and I could not recommend them to give money for a purpose which I did not think would benefit their States or their people. It will not, however, be long, I hope, before this Presidency will be in a position to compete with outsiders on equal terms.

I think that a free discussion of the value and merits of country-breds may induce those who support racing to give country-bred racing a trial, and thereby create good sport at less expense. Racing has now assumed such proportions that it is followed by many as a profession, consequently the man of moderate means is unable to participate in it except at a great disadvantage, and he therefore leaves it alone. But there is no reason why this should be. The love of racing is strong in many of those who have to serve in this country, and they would like to take an active part in it, but are deterred by the expense and the difficulty of getting suitable horses. There are two markets where Walers and Arabs may be bought, *viz.*, Calcutta and Bombay, and a horse with any pretensions to racing goes to the longest purse. A good horse may occasionally be picked up cheap by chance, but as a rule the majority of good horses fetch long prices and are bought by those who make a profession or a pursuit of raicing, and to whom a big price is no object if they get what they want. Many would race if they could get horses at moderate prices and without going all the way to Calcutta or Bombay, for not only is the price against them, but also the journey down and the horses' expenses back and the difficulty of getting the necessary leave. I feel sure that the introduction of several good prizes at Lucknow, Meerut, Umballa, Lahore and other up-country race meetings would show excellent sport. Large fields would come out and the horses would be the property of gentlemen, and for the maiden races there would be plenty of speculation. But to carry this out successfully it would be absolutely necessary to have two years and three years old racing, so as to ensure the breeders an early market. Now-a-days, except the very few horses purchased on behalf of Government and sent to their nurseries to mature, the breeder has no market for his young stock until it has nearly reached four years of age, when it is suitable for native cavalry at a limited price of say 200 or 250, or in some cases 300. But if the breeder was sure of selling his stock at 18 months or two years of age for 200 to 500 rupees, he would be more eager to breed. It must not be forgotten that it is all-important to encourage the breeder. Unless it suits him to breed he will not do so, and without him we are helpless. Therefore, we must make it to his interest, and the only way to do this is by early sales at remunerative prices, and the price that would amply satisfy a breeder is probably less by ten times than that which would satisfy a dealer in Calcutta or Bombay, but if country-bred racing is encouraged, the horse purchased from the breeder is capable of showing just as much sport and winning just as much money as the Arab or Waler costing many times the price.

Look at this Presidency for instance, the largest meetings are Bombay, Poona and Rajkote. The Bombay prospectus is not out, but at the other two meetings Rs. 8,450 are given to be run for by country-breds, and Rs. 5,650 for Arabs, and Rs. 11,900 by Arabs and country-breds jointly, and as in time breeding is stimulated and pepole begin to appreciate a cheap and useful horse the difference will be still greater. It cannot be doubted that if the przes were valuable, a field of country-bred, such as could be produced in Meerut or Lucknow would show as good sport and cause as much speculation as a field of either Arabs or Walers. The late enormous increase in the popularity of pony racing bears this out. A few years ago pony racing was scarcely thought of, while now a good pony is as valuable as any other racer, and there is more speculation over the Civil Service Cup than over the Viceroy's Cup. The reason is that many more are able to take part in the Civil Service Cup. It does not require a large stable, nor an English trainer with corresponding expenses, to bring out a winner, nor does it require a very deep purse to buy a couple of promising candidates. District officers and men in small stations in a breeding country would have the best chance of picking up good maiden country breds of course, but it would be equally open to anyone by merely asking the officer in charge of the Government stallions for permissoin to look over the register of the favourite sires: without the intervention of *dalal* to run up the price, promising young ones might be purchased.

It is admitted that there are disadvantages connected with two-year-old racing, but they are small in comparison with its advantages. We, who live in India, can scarcely set ourselves up to know more about the subject than is known in England, and yet two-year-old racing is in fashion there, and apparently will be for many years to come. Its opponents may abuse it, but we have only to look at the English thorough-bred, the finest horse the world can show, and next to him, if not above him, the Australian, yet in both these coutries two-year-old racing goes on.

To start these country-bred races it will be necessary to enlist the sympathies of native chiefs and land-owners who breed themselves and whose subjects and tenants breed. Public-spirited and wealthy native gentlemen will doubtless be glad to join in a movement which promises to open up such a remunerative industry among their fellow-countrymen. Such generous patrons have not been backward in volunteering their assistance in this Presidency, and there are no doubt many in Bengal, the North-West and the Punjab who are not less anxious to assist their own people. If those interested in the development of the breed will take the matter into their own hands and ask for subscriptions, their efforts will meet with a generous response. This is not the legitimate province of the stewards of race meetings, but of private individuals. I may mention here that there is a Government Resolution forbidding Government officers asking native chiefs and others for subscriptions for public or semi-public purposes without the permission of Government; I had, however, previous to the issue of this Government Resolution, already asked several chiefs, and upon seeing the Resolution, I reported to Government what I had done and stated the objects I had in view, and asked for sanction to carry out my views. This sanction Government was pleased to accord, and on similar grounds the sanction of other Governments would probably not be withheld if applied for. The Stewards of the Poona Races, though they did not entirely agree with my views, came forward in adding considerably to the chiefs' purses. H. E. also opened his Cup to all country-breds. The Rajkote Stewards have opened *all* their races to country-breds. Therefore, on this side we have done as much as lay in our power to promote the country-bred. If in the other Presidencies advantage is taken of this to give similar encouragement, there will be more inducement to buy a country-bred then an Arab, which will result in more and better country-bred being produced, and also in very considerably reducing the price of Arabs, a result which few will regret.

These races should be for country-breds alone, so that all may know that their horses will have to compete with those of their own age only. It is desired to encourage the C. B. alone and to leave Arab racing to the dealers and their supporters. Two and three-year-old racing would shortly prove just as attractive in this country as it is in England, and would bring larger fields than anything known out here.

In this matter of horse-breeding we ought to have the assistance of Government. It is as much to their interest as it is to ours to imporve the breed, and they would benefit by it by largely reducing the cost of their remounts. It would be more to the advantage of Government to give Rs. 20,000 a year in prizes in three or four centres of racing for the produce of Government sires than to give the amount for horse shows. What Government desire to do is to give greater inducements than hitherto have existed to breeders to breed good horses. This they do by means of prizes at shows.

I am not without hopes that I shall be able to get liberal aid towards the end I have in view from chiefs of the Madras Presidency, and that Madras-bred and Bombay-bred horses will be allowed to run on equal terms in Poona, Bombay, Bangalore and Hyderabad. If races could be instituted in the other Preidencies, with an allowance to Bombay and Madras horses, probably many men would be tempted to buy, and country-breds would have a career before them in all the racing centres. In thus proposing an allowance for Madras and Bombay Presidency horses, those who are familiar with the two classes of country-breds will admit that I am asking nothing more than is fair. There is little doubt that the country-bred in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces are many pounds better than we have been able to produce in these parts. If these proposals are taken up and acted upon by the institution of country-bred races in the Bengal side, and an allowance conceded as I have suggested, I will do my best to get the donors of our purses to open in future for all country-breds with a suitable allowance for Bombay country-breds. I have asked that these purses should be continued for five years, and though I have not in all cases got a promise for five years, I have little doubt but that they will be so given. By giving prizes for C. B. races the breed generally is improved and the price of the best horses is much raised, and as time goes on there will be more horses produced and of a better stamp than at present. The best of these will go for racing and at fancy prices, but the remainder will go to the general public at very moderate prices. It has been said that if country-breds were brought into favour for racing purposes that the prices would be just as high as that of the Arab at present. A moment's reflection will show that this is not so. The price will go up, it is true, very much higher than at present, but it will never approach the price of the Arab, because competition will step in and keep it down. In the case of the country-bred, the supply, if the demand arises, is practically inexhaustible, with the Arab it is very limited. On an average 2,000 so called Arabs are landed in Bombay every year. Out of these, probably 200 or 250, are brought as racers. The dealers know that outside these 250 a purchaser cannot buy a racer, consequently they put on fancy prices and hold on to it, knowing that the buyers must give in. The sale of Arab race-horses is practically a monopoly among three or four leading dealers.

THE ZEMINDAR AT HOME.

A Hindoo has been contributing, to the *St. James's Gazette*, sketches of Indian native life. As regards the Zemindar, he says:—

Our Zemindar's house is the largest and most imposing building in the village. It faces the south, as most houses in the country in Northern India do. The mansion presents a somewhat heavy appearance on the outside; the outer gate is built of solid masonry, with a colossal door of sal wood studded with huge nails and surmounted with the figure, in plaster, of a lion. As we enter the house we see before us a courtyard of about sixty feet square, in front of which is a spacious hall supported by arches. On the other three sides run covered verandas two stories high, beyond which are the several suites of rooms where the landlord and his officials hold receptions and transact business. This part of the building is called the outer house, and from it the female members of the family are excluded. The hall is used only on religious and festive occasions. The worship of the gods is performed there; and dramatic, and pantomimic exhibitions are held in the open courtyard below, over which a large canopy is then suspended. Further north is another courtyard, smaller than the first, which is built round an all sides with verandas similar to those in the other courtyard, but not half so imposing, and the rooms are much smaller with fewer windows. This part of the house is the zenana.

It is eight o'clock in the morning. The house already wears an animated appearance. People of all sorts and conditions are continually going to and fro. Ascending to the grand reception-room we find it crowded with people, the larger number of whom are courtiers and Brahmins, who are squatted on the floor, over which thick carpets and white sheets are spread. A dozen windows and doors, all wide open, let in a flood of light and a continual stream of fresh air. Chandeliers, suspended from the ceiling, reflect all the colours of the rainbow, annd the morning light lends brightness to the few indifferent pictures that hang upon the whitewashed walls.

The Zemindar enters the chamber; the party assembled rise, and making low obeisance, greet him with their morning salutations; except the Brahmins, who remain seated and offer their blessings to their patron. Our landlord is a well-built man, of a light complexion, tall and proportionately stout. After returning the salutations he squats down on a raised cushioned part of the floor. He casts a glance over the assembly, and his bright, large, and rolling eyes send forth every moment flashes of lightning, from which even his most confident advisers or his sturdiest tenants shrink. His voice is powerful and of immense volume. The silver streaks in his hair indicate that he has passed the fourth decade of his life. No sooner is he seated than a host of his ryots come crowding near the doors, all impatient to catch his eye. One by one they pour forth their grievances and complaints. One ryot pitifully complains against the collector, who has seized his cow worth twenty rupees for a very small sum of rent left unpaid. Another, with tears in his eyes, says that the collector has threatened to evict him from his ancestral home unless he pays down the rent due at once, which he cannot do at present, owing to the bad season. He throws himself upon his lordship's mercy, and swears that he will pay his rent directly he sells his new crop. Another comes forward and woefully asks the advice of the "father of the people" about his cattle, which have been stolen away by some rogues from the neighbouring village. And so runs the long list of grievances. If the Zemindar is in a good mood, he patiently listens to them, and in the more pressing cases will order his servants immediately to go with the ryots to their cottages and make inquiries on the spot. If, on the contrary, he happens to be in a bad temper, he does not lend his ears at all to their grievaaces, and very unceremoniously orders his servants to put them out of doors. Meantime he smokes his hookah and gossips with his courtiers. Thus passes the morning of the Zemindar.

After breaking up his miniature court, the Zemindar takes to his bath, which generally occupies an hour or so; and then, retiring to the inner apartments, partakes of the chief meal of the day. He then enjoys his siesta for two or three hours. As the afternoon gets cooler, his companions and courtiers drop in, who engage him in conversation—generally on very commonplace subjects; for the Zemindar and his companions spend their time in the same little circle. Perhaps he takes a walk with his friends, and sometimes, though rarely, goes on a visit of superintendence to the village and its outlying parts. Outdoor pursuits do not find much favour with the Zemindars, especially in the hot season; but a few of them take to fishing and hunting. Many of the young Zemindars spend their evenings in playing cards, chess, etc., and are often tempted into gambling. This gambling has been the ruin of many Indian landlords. To this vice may be added dissipation and drinking, the latter vice being a modern one.

The elderly Zemindars are generally very good and religious, and spend their leisure hours in reading sacred books and discussing logic and philosophy with the village Pundits. Their evenings are devoted to listening to the professional readers, who recite passages from Ramayana and Mahabharat and kindred books in a chanting manner. The number of bad and selfish Zemindars is decreasing, and, as a body, the landowners in India are kind and charitable. In times of distress they ungrudgingly give away or lend money to their helpless tenants, and personally do their best to alleviate their sufferings. The purses of the Zemindars are always open at times of famine and other national calamities; and when any subscription is set on foot for benevolent purposes, the Zemindars contribute to it handsomely. Besides, they often have poojahs and festivals in their houses, to which they invite all the village people and give them presents and alms.

The greatest blot in the Zemindar's character is his passion for litigation. The law of primogeniture is unknown in India, and on the death of any individual his property is equally, or very nearly so, divided among his sons or heirs. This gives rise to great jealousy, and forms the fruitful source of innumerable processes of law. This litigiousness is very often carried to a bitter extreme. They would rather go through every available process of law, beginning from the lowest court in the land and ending with broken fortunes in the highest, than amicably settle their disputes among themselves or submit them to arbitration. And what bickerings and animosities reign in these Zemindar families! An acre of land turns dearest brothers into bitterest enemies; a little misunderstanding over an old pond sets the young nephew mortally against his aged uncle. Several Zemindars have been reduced to beggary through these life-long lawsuits, and some have died broken-hearted in utter destitution. Nevertheless, it is hard to dissuade a Zemindar from resorting to law, which in most cases forms the only excitement in his vacuous life.

A VISIT TO THE LEPER HOSPITAL OF BERGEN.

Mr. Charles Garnett gives an interesting description in the *Sunday Magazine* of a visit to the leper hospital at Bergen:—

One of the most quaint and generally delightful towns in Europe is little Bergen. Situated as it is between the Hardanger and the Sogne Fiords, it is naturally a point of interest to the English tourists in Norway. The town is surrounded by lofty hills up whose slopes its streets and roads climb. The feet of the hills are washed by an arm of the sea, on which may be seen from the town masts of fishing boats through vistas of brilliant green foliage. The water-way is hedged by mountains whose verdant tints fade into warm gray the higher they rise, the flinty shale cropping through the thinning herbage. It was on a bright afternoon in August, just like a crisp September one in England that we walked out of Bergen, leaving the harbour market behind us, with its stalls of red fish and ripe fruits. We had bought very large red currants and ripe sharp cherries from a white-capped dear old woman sitting under a gray umbrella in the sunshine, and went off in our quest of Spidalshie, the leper asylum. For Norway, the grand and fair, the land of invigorating breezes, of mighty fosses, of far-stretching glaciers, of salt-water fjords running inland for a hundred and fifty miles; Norway, the health-giving and beautiful, and the last country where one would expect to meet with such an awful disease as leprosy, is to-day in fact its European home. Leprosy, which the Crusades brought back with them from Palestine in the fifteenth century, ravaged their homes with more ruthless fury than ever those soldiers had pillaged the Paladin's land with fire and sword. The disease had existed before that time, but now its rapid increase caused vigorous measures to be taken. Nineteen thousand lazar houses arose in Europe, and in every land the lepers were sought out and separated from their neighbours. Even in our old churches we still have the distinct chapels from which, themselves unseen, they could see the ceremony of Mass. Norway was the only land where this system was not adopted, and while the disease has disappeared in other lands, in this, after the lapse of more than three hundred years, it still lives. The only cure for leprosy is segregation. Dr. Armaner Hansen, the greatest authority in Norway on this subject, considers the disease contagious—not hereditary; and so rapid was the increase of the scourge that it cast a dark and ever-increasing cloud over the land, and at length, in 1853, the Government were convinced that leper hospitals were a national necessity. Norway is a poor country; the revenue is barely £1,000,000 annually, and yet out of this sum £20,000 is expended in fighting this disease. Three asylums were built and opened in the year 1856. The first at Tronjheim, for the northern division of the country; the second at Molde, for the Nordland; and the third and largest at Bergen, for the south. And the three were capable of accommodating 800 patients. In 1866 there were 795 occupants; in 1880 the number was 617. In spite of their persistent unwillingness to use the hospitals (which is now driving the Government to seek more compulsory legal powers of isolating the sick, if not in the national asylums then in their own homes), how good this would be for the whole community, even if it is sad for the individuals affected! As the case now stands, paupers only can be compelled to enter the hospitals; and we met in the open streets with cases, one of them was a farmer's wife carrying a basket of butter and eggs into the market. Only a short distance you go, perhaps half a mile, when you stop at a picturesque wooden house—it is the oldest and smallest of the hospitals. This is the Lungegaard Hospital, under the charge of old Dr. Danielssen, where those cases are admitted which are suited to early and energetic treatment. Many remedies have been given a fair trial, but withut any uniformly successful results. All that drugs have effected so far has been to give some little relief to suffering. We were told that some of the early stages of the disease were very painful, but that when it has fully developed itself physical suffering ceases, and certainly few of the many patients we met gave signs of being in pain. We entered a paved courtyard surrounded by two-storeyed buildings, and passing through an untidy kitchen, made our way into a long old hall which was spotlessly clean, and which was surrounded at half its height by a carved and painted gallery. On to the floor of this hall and into the gallery open the doors of little dormitories. Each room has a red covered bed, and plants in the window. Most of the little cells were empty. Our guide (whose eyes were affected) and some women sitting out in the courtyard in the sunshine knitting, were the only lepers we saw save one man with a strangely white face, who leaned over the gallery to look at us. One or two doors slammed as though their occupants did not desire to be seen; but in the other two hospitals great curiosity to look at us prevailed, and the lepers surrounded us willingly. This house, number 2, contained seventy patients. Most of those we saw had deformed hands, some had swollen faces, and our doctor pointed out that one of the women basking on the bench was getting her neck scratched by a neighbour, the itching of the leper spots being at times intolerable. In the Lungegaard asylum the air was pleasant, and both the halls we saw were well ventilated. The whole place was much like an old-fashioned almshouse in England. About two hundred yards farther up the road we came to the other and larger hospitals. These are erected in the same grounds, but are quite distinct. A pretty lodge covered with clematis and climbing roses stands at the dividing gates. The gardens are lovely, sweet, and bright with flowers of many kinds. The first room we entered was one on the ground floor. Here we found three lepers: one badly deformed, but not unsightly, was making up fishing nets and fixing the corks on to them; he showed us his work proudly. A second was mending shoes—some of these were not to be called shoes, so extraordinary was their shape, or rather their unshapeliness. This man did not wish apparently to be noticed, so only our doctor went forward to speak to him. His face, from the glimpse we took, appeared horrible! it was purple, and swollen out of shape. There was a strange faint smell in this room which we did not perceive in the Lungegaard hospital. Next we went upstairs. The passages were yellow-washed and clean, and an intelligent nurse went round this, the women's department, with us, and we observed she unlocked most of the doors before we could enter. The rooms or wards were all panelled with wood and painted light green, they contained six or eight beds each—the usual light iron ones with comfortable mattresses and red coverlets. In all the windows were flowers and plants, many being myrtles trained to resemble round-clipped box or yew trees. The rooms were well lighted with lovely views all brightness outside, but horrible—especially where the worst cases were dwelling—from want of ventilation. In vain do the doctors throw open the windows in their morning inspection. Used at home to crowding together in small hot habitations, the Norwegian peasantry cannot endure fresh air in their rooms, and compulsory ventilation is about to be resorted to in the hospitals. When we were there the atmosphere was unbearable. In both the male and female hospitals there were large rooms set apart as general work-rooms. In their apartment the women were carding wool, and then, with the old spinning-wheels we only see at home as curiosities, they were twisting the wool into yarn, and other patients were knitting it up. The men were provided with a joiner's shop, and in another room stood frames on which they were winding string, which their companions were using to net into trawling-nets. Our conductress showed us the church, a plain, large, and very clean room, with a crimson-covered communion-table and two brass candlesticks on it, and a tall gilt cross. The figures of the hymns, of which five were selected for the morning service and four for the afternoon, were made of tin and stuck on to black-board, so that the weakest eyes could see them. Everywhere the poor patients were pleased to see us. I suppose our visit was a break in the hopeless monotony of their lives. One of the women's wards myself and my young lady friend were not entering, but the doctor said, "Do come in, they want to see English ladies." They chatted about our clothes and appearance to each other, and tried to talk to us and make us understand their mode of working. Quite a little crowd followed us to the doorway, and a sad one it was to look on; not one face without its disfigurement. Sadder to us than all the awful contortions and deformities we saw was to behold in one of the women's rooms, knitting with the others, a *lovely girl*. For years she may live on—some do for thirty or forty years after their admission; though mercifully 17·2 per cent. die between twenty and thirty years of age. and 40 per cent. between thirty and fifty years. Yet some live to an old age. If any are ever cured they are, as Dr. Hansen observed sorrowfully, "*ruins* of human beings."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 21.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday still shows the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities at 37 per cent., but in the open market rates of discount are ⅛ easier at 1⅞ on both 3 and 6 months' bills, so that we may look for a reduction in the Bank rate at an early date. Consols come ⅛ lower at 101⅜, and French Rentes have receded from 109½ to 109, but the Indian 3½ per cent. Stealing Loan remains unchanged at 102, and Bar Silver having recovered by ½d. per oz., Rupee Paper has improved by ¼ in 4 and ⅛ in 4½ per cent.

In the Mincing Lane markets no alteration of any kind is advised.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was firm, the sales reaching, 12,000 bales, including 500 Surats, whilst Wednesday's sales were increased by 2,000 after official hours. Spot prices were unaltered, but Americans to arrive were 1-32d to 3-64d higher, and business is reported in Ginned Broach to arrive at an improvement of 1-16d. From New York also prices are quoted 1-16 cent up in ready Mid-Uplands, and 7 points in Futures. The following are the receipts of Cotton at the American ports to date as compared with the three previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's Receipts	2,000	700	300	4,000
Six days do.	23,000	5,300	4,200	30,000
Total since 1st Sept.	5,086,000	4,666,500	4,737,500	5,767,000

The increased activity in Liverpool more than the improvement in prices has had a strengthening effect here to-day, and although mail day has been against active business, a good enquiry has prevailed, and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher. For Good Bhownuggers Rs. 181 is now asked, and Fully Good has changed hands at Rs 188. Good Ginned Dharwar for this month's delivery has advanced to Rs. 196, and Good Westerns are held for Rs. 181. The receipts of Cotton to date are as follows :—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F.-P. Bales
Dhollera	13,416	3,833
Broach	1,746	499
Bengals	1,866	533
Hinghunghat	205	58
Berar	4,819	1,377
Khandeish	3,783	1,081
Barsee and Nuggur ...	1,559	445
Western and Madras..	1,029	294
Compta and Dharwar..	3,359	960
Sind	546	156
Total Day's Receipts...	32,328	9,236
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	3,706,355	1,058,958
Do. do. 1885	2,585,825	738,807

WHEAT continues to tend easier, and sellers are more disposed to do business. We do not however make any actual change in quotations.

LINSEED also is in the same position, no new business being reported meanwhile. The arrivals of produce into Bombay up to 6 p. m. yesterday were as follows :—

BY	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwst.
Sea	551	34	......	174	......	154
B.B. & C.I.Ry ..	15,113	2,696	5,037	......	146	......
G.I.P.Ry	81,614	25,828	512	1,740	101	171
Total......	97,278	28,558	5,549	1,914	247	325
	5,162,530	2,416,399	676,861	733,426	53,902	295,327
	4,519,256	3,522,290	767,274	976,737	......	......

FREIGHTS are steady and considerable engagements are still being made for Trieste and Venice, the s. s. "Tautonia" having been fixed for June loading at 30s. payable here. Current rates are :—

		Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	20s.	16s. 3d.
Open Charter	,,	21s. 3d.	
Havre	,,	21s. 3d.	
Antwerp	,,	21s. 3d.	
Marseilles		21s. 3d.	
Trieste-Venice	,,	32s. 6d. to 35d. at 2s.	

EXCHANGE.—The recovery of ½d. per ounce in Bar Silver at home has imparted a firmer tone to the market again, and rates must be quoted 1 1-16d. per rupee higher all round. At the rise there has been no great demand for remittance, and on the other hand few private bills are offering so that the total extent of business has been small. We call the tone at the close steady at the following quotations for ready paper :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 9-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 1¼d.	,,
France ,, ,, ...	1·84½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firmer again on the strength of the improvement advised from London. Fours have recovered to Rs. 79⅜. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 101.

SHARES are quiet but fairly steady, Bank of Bombays are easier at Rs. 712½. Spinning and Weaving Mills are not quite so firm, owing to the upward tendency in Cotton, and in some few cases a decline of Rs. 5 has taken place.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£66
National Bank of India	37,32	250		5 pct.	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	...	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	485
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld...	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	670
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	875
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	970
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	45
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,110
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	675
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	130
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	920
Hinganghat Mill Co...	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	955
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,215
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	590
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,145
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	..	1,020
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	156
Madras United	500	100	1,000	Rs. 125	2,650xd
Mahaluxmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	755
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,230
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd
National Spinning ...	800	1,000	1,000	..	575
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		700
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	930
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	575
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	250	..	207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500		95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	970
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	950
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	765
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	280
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	815
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	—	830

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. st. per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ...	—	£100	—	—	£154

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,070
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	20	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	200
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co. .	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,175
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	432½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	625
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	190
	750	200	150		145
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	158
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	171
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	30
Do. New issue..	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	119
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	760
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	15
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2	..	12
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	Rs. 32	245
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	328
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	80	...	86
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	93
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	23
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..	49
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	175
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 p.c	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

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Bombay, March 18, 1886.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SINKINSON—May 5, Julian Cyril LeMesurier, aged two years and two months, second son, and on May 13, Cecil George LeMesurier, aged fourteen months, youngest son of Mr E J Sinkinson, Bengal Civil Service.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KHARAS—May 21, at Marine Lines, Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas, Shroff, Messrs Ritchie, Stewart & Co., aged 74 deeply regretted. Funeral will take place this day, (Saturday) at 7-30 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HAY—May 15, at Hopetown, Sonadah, near Darjiling, the wife of John Hay, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GAUTIERE—GLYNN—April 28, at Morar, by the Rev F Denis, Fortune F Gautiere, to Amy, the eldest daughter of the late M C Glynn, Esq.

DEATH.

HADDOCK—May 10, at Sitapur, from typhoid fever, Edward Haddock, Lieutenant in H M's Norfolk Regt, only son of the Rev E Haddock, Rector of Harlington, Middlesex.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1886.

THE Corporation of Bombay is about to make a fresh representation to the Government of India in support of its request for assistance in raising or guaranteeing the loan required for the Tansa Water Works scheme, and for extending the term of repayment of the Vehar Debt. The subjects will come before the Corporation at a special meeting next Friday, at which in all probability a memorial dealing with them, which has been prepared by a Committee specially appointed for the purpose, will be adopted by the Corporation. The Committee, we doubt not, have been able to make good their case, though we are bound to say that they must have exhibited exceptional argumentative capacity if they have been able to show stronger cause in support of the claims of the city than the Municipal Commissioner set forth in his letter to Government last October. What has to be dealt with now is, not the original strength of the case for the loan, but the weakness of the reasons alleged by the Government of India in declining to grant it. These were few enough and short enough to be quoted here. The Government fully recognized the great benefits to be derived from such a scheme as that proposed; but they urged that the resources at their disposal were not sufficient to grant a loan for the purpose, that it had been their policy for some years past to refuse to make loans to local bodies except under very exceptional circumstances; that there is no obligation upon either the Government of India to lend to the Corporation of Bombay, or upon the Corporation of Bombay to borrow of the Government; and that the Corporation was free to borrow in the open market, provided that it obeyed the rules laid down in the Local Authorities Loan Act. The Government also intimated that, if the Corporation decided upon raising the money in the open market, the Bombay Government would doubtless see that any enhancement of the town duties which might be made with a view of repaying the loan did not operate as a tax on through trade, or involve a re-imposition of customs duties abolished by the Supreme Government. This latter notification is so superfluous that we should scarcely expect that the Corporation will think it necessary to deal with it. The Corporation has made the necessary financial arrangements for supplying the service of the loan, and in doing this it showed a regard for the fiscal principles maintained by the Supreme Government for which the Government would have done a gracious thing in giving it credit. However, as the purpose of the memorial is not to vindicate the financial measures taken by the Corporation, but to establish its claims to a Government loan or a Government guarantee, there is no reason why prominence should be given to this matter. The hands of the Corporation are clean, as the Government must by this time be well aware.

Nothing could be more emphatic than the assertion of the Government that the resources at their disposal are not sufficient to permit them to grant a loan for the Bombay Water Works. But then no answer that the Government could have given would have been less deserving of acceptance as a last word in the controversy. We in Bombay are quite content to leave the Government to estimate for themselves the sufficiency of their resources to meet the claims that are made upon them. The financial situation, if not desperate, is serious, and we have no desire to make any undue demands upon the treasury. But there is an alternative method to which the Government have been invited, but to which their reply makes no reference. They have been asked either to raise the loan of a hundred and twenty-three lakhs or to guarantee it. They decline to raise the loan, and they refer the Corporation to the open market. In thus ignoring the middle course suggested to them, they have given the city good ground for believing that whatever obligations their own peculiar financial position at this time may have imposed upon them, they have not shown a disposition to do what lies with their power. They are as well aware as the Corporation themselves what is the difference between a loan raised in the open market on the security of a local body and a loan guaranteed by the Government. It has been calculated that in this case the difference would amount to about seventy-four lakhs in the sixty-six years over which it is proposed to spread the payment. The letter in which the Supreme Government conveyed its refusal of the request of the Corporation constituted a disappointingly short statement of reasons; we are sorry that there was not room in it for a specific justification of their resolution to divide between two generations of the inhabitants of Bombay so heavy a burden of additional taxation as this. The only reason hinted at is that it has not been the custom of the Government for some years to make loans to local bodies, except under special circumstances. It will be an easy matter to the Corporation to show that the circumstances of this case are special. The urgent needs of Bombay itself, which is practically not at liberty to decide whether it will increase its water-supply or not, ought to have some weight with the Government. But there are imperial considerations which at once remove the question out of the ordinary category of local public works. The Army Sanitary Commission would not have persistently called attention to the insanitary condition of the city if these were merely a matter of local sanitary administration. For the health of the City of Bombay, as such, the Army Sanitary Commission has as little regard as for the health of Teheran or even Timbuctoo. It is in the interests of the sixty thousand British troops in India, some of whom are stationed in Bombay, and all of whom pass through the city on their way to and from their stations that the Commission write strongly and persistently and with scant regard for our feelings. When again half the ports of the continent are now and again quarantined against the shipping that comes from our port it is an obligation of more than local movement that our sanitary system should be as complete as we can make it, and that we should, if possible, get rid at once of cholera and of the belief that cholera is disseminated from Bombay. The true nature of the case can easily be understood if we imagine the Corporation of Bombay becoming as indifferent to sanitary precautions as the Government of India, in their acts at all events, appear to have become. "Very well," they might say, "if Government will not help us to complete our water-supply we will do our best to muddle on with what we have got. It will in a few years be entirely inadequate to meet our wants, but we will take the risk, and Her Majesty's army and the ships of Her Majesty's navy and the mercantile marine which put in at the port shall share it with us. We will give them Vehar water if we can; but when that runs short we must supplement it from our wells, polluted though many of them are." Would Bombay suffer alone from such a regime as that? Would it be possible long to treat the claims of the city as purely local claims, in the satisfaction of which Bombay alone was interested. If the Government fail to recognize the Imperial element in the case they are unconscious of one of its most essential features.

The question, however, is not likely to be subjected to any such analysis as that, practical though it would be. The city is committed to the scheme, and already not far short of twenty lakhs have been spent in it, with tokens more visible than a certain corner stone which was laid with much *éclat* a year and a half ago, but which, if we are not careful, will be left to be unearthed by some wondering antiquaries a century or two hence. The Government are debarred from turning our promptitude in beginning the work into a reason why we should bear unaided the financial responsibility for it. It was almost as much in obedience to the urgent solicitations of the Government as in obedience to their own sense of its necessity that the Corporation so promptly took it in hand. The work was begun not a day too soon, and the case of the Corporation is strengthened rather than weakened by the fact that they began an enterprise of urgent necessity without waiting for the assurance that the Government would do its share in helping the financial part of the undertaking. We are only asking, after all, that the Government should treat the city on the same footing as the great Port Trusts. No one would underrate the importance of the interests represented by these great bodies. No one, except perhaps a controversialist bent upon divesting the Government of their responsibility, would represent them as local bodies of the ordinary type. But we question, if as urgent a case was made out for the raising of a loan for the Bombay Post Trust as the Government themselves have made out for the completion of the water and drainage supply of Bombay, the latter of course a work essentially dependent upon the former. It is not by refusing help in an undertaking of this kind that the Government will develope that enthusiasm for sanitary reform which is one of the most widely acknowledged necessities of the country. But there is no ground as yet to accept the letter of the 2nd of February as the final answer of the Government of India to a most reasonable claim. The Corporation will do less than justice to their case if they are not able to furnish a rejoinder which will dispose at all events of the only reasons against granting a loan which the Government have yet put forward.

THE great shoe question which for so many years troubled the minds even of the most obsequious of the European courtiers who sought the sunshine of the royal presence at Mandalay has been roughly solved by the abolition of the Court of Ava with all its cumbrous etiquette. Another shoe question remains to be dealt with nearer home, and in itself of no little practical importance. The necessity for some modification of the native shoe worn by the Indian regiments, which has been repeatedly pressed on the authorities, was disastrously demonstrated at the recent Delhi Camp of Exercise. On the march across country, the poor sepoy had at times to pick his way through the thorns as daintily as a lady shod by a Parisian boot-maker would direct her footsteps over a puddle. On the occasion of the march past in the heavy rain, the sepoys left their shoes in the mire by hundreds, and well-nigh whole regiments paced onwards footbare. Disorganisation was the result in both instances, the more humiliating as it occurred in the presence of visitors who were not slow to recognise such a grave defect in the equipment of a portion of our native army. To supply a boot which shall relieve the sepoys of this disadvantage, a new pattern has been suggested which, without making any extravagant demand on the Indian Exchequer, will enable native troops to march as straight to their front, and as regardless of the ground they tread, as the European soldier in his stoutly made ammunition boots. In an illustrated pamphlet issued by Lieut-Colonel Babington, himself the second-in-command of a native regiment—the 3rd Bengal Infantry—it is suggested that with a very slight alteration in the native shoe, equally applicable to the Punjabi or Hindustani pattern, a boot would be produced adapted alike for native infantry, cavalry, artillery or camp followers. The writer simply proposes to lengthen the front, so as to form a tongue to protect the front of the foot, as in English shooting boots, and to fit a top of some soft material, such as strong canvas, cloth or leather, the boot to fasten with a lace and to be worn with the *patti* over it. To the general objection to the ill-shaped native shoe, Colonel Babington is careful to answer that his object has been to devise a foot-covering as nearly as possible like that the sepoy has worn all his life. Apart from the question of economy, Jack Sepoy in the boots of Tommy Atkins would be as awkward a performer as if skates were fitted to his feet. A host of disagreeables which the soldier wearing the native shoe has at present to grin at and bear are enumerated by the writer of this pamphlet. Shod with the converted boot, Colonel Babington urges that the wearers may be indifferent to jungly, thorny or marshy ground, that the flies which happen also to have mustered on the parade ground will no longer cause the sepoy to fidget in the ranks, that the bad ankle woundsn ow recorded will disappear from the hospital books, and that a battalion with the new boots may be relied on to step out more smartly than with the loosely fitting shoes. The cost of this pattern Colonel Babington estimates at Re. 1-8 or Re. 1-10 for a single pair, a calculation naturally open to be diminished considerably by the supply of large quantities. That the value of good boots and shoes is not under-estimated by native soldiery was curiously illustrated at the time of the Ameer's visit to Rawal Pindi. Abdur Rahman's followers spent the greater part of their leisure in bargaining in the quarters occupied by the better shod of our native troops. Ammunition boots had a recognised value among the Ameer's troops, and for a pair in good order his men freely offered their month's pay of eight Cabuli rupees. It became a common experience for residents in the cantonment to be stopped on the road by Cabulis eager to induce them to sell the shoes from off their feet. Colonel Babington concludes his suggestions by hinting that even the ammunition boot is not perfect. He declares it impossible to lace them when men on service are turned out in the dark, and humorously invites trials under these conditions. Here is a new thing in competitions.

WHILE on the Benares side the opium crop, as we have already reported, is deficient in quality and bulk, in the Malwa and Indore fields a full average crop of 40,000 chests is expected this year, of which about 35,000 chests will be available for shipment to China, the local demand, which has lately been on the increase, taking the remainder. The Indore cultivators have sent to Government a petition similar to that which went from the Bombay opium merchants, asking that the pass duty be reduced.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 30.

THE Court moved from Osborne House to Windsor yesterday, and on Tuesday next at noon Her Majesty will travel by train to town and be escorted by the Household Cavalry across the Park to the Exhibition. The roadways throughout are to be kept by the Guards, so that the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition will afford the London millions the spectacle of a pageant the like of which has not been witnessed since Her Majesty and the then newly-wedded Duchess of Edinburgh entered the metropolis in State in 1874. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Albert Victor, and several of the Princesses will await the Queen's coming inside the vestibule, which spacious quadrangle has now been embellished with large paintings, depicting such views as the temple of the Buddhists (the temple of the Tooth) in Ceylon, and a squatters' farm in Australia, side by side with pictures of the most fashionable or busiest streets in Indian and Colonial cities. The fifty or sixty military figures, from the towering soldier of the Viceroy's Body Guard down to the most dapper little Goorkha, have been put in position like a heterogeneous guard of honour round the Cashmere pavilion beyond the vestibule. It is an excellent place for them, as the picturesque uniforms most markedly relieve the sombre colours of the drooped calicoes which form the tent. The Indian village in Langham Place, the Japanese town at Knightsbridge, and the immense suite which the new Chinese Ambassador brought with him into London this week, have caused our streets to be well sprinkled with Oriental visitors of late. Since the last mail left, Dr. Tyler, the Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Jail, has arrived with some fifty natives, mostly carpet weavers, and Mr. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, Dr. George Watt, Bengal Educational Department, and several other of the Commissioners have come over accompanied by Indian assistants. As the Colonies have not imported South Sea Isplanders, Hudson's Bay Indians or Maoris, it will therefore be evident how much more prominently we shall be able to realise the Eastern races in our midst, than the aboriginels of the Western world or the Antipodes. One of the most interesting sections of the whole Exhibition is the one devoted to the ethnology of India. The figures (of clay or plaster of Paris) are numerous enough to convey a very complete exemplification of race and caste—the savage-looking Bheels from the mountain fastnesses, whose hair is so long and so matted and twisted that they could not use a comb or even a rake if they tried, are, I think, the only absentees. Some figures are naked, some clothed, with shaven heads and unshaven. Standing erect, or engaged in labour, fighting, or at their prayers, are all grades and classes of native men, women and children. Looking down on them from the summit of the beautiful bamboo bridge first suggested by Mr. Ribbentrop, the Inspector-General of Forests, the spectacle you meet is of unparalleled variety. Apparently in use, or near at hand to the figures, are thousands of objects more or less ethnological in character—articles of adornment, articles employed in trade and agriculture, implements of sport and of war. More information is to be gleaned from this strange scene than from any number of books. The knowledge, however, you gain from a glance may be supplemented if you like by a perusal of Dr. Watt's most compendious and most ably written catalogue. The work goes so thoroughly into detail, and some of it amusing detail, that I cannot forego giving you two extracts which, while giving information, tend to bring a smile over the face of at least an untravelled Englishman :—

"In India the term 'nuts' is more comprehensive than in Europe. It covers not merely the commoner nuts, but such seeds as the ground nut and the seeds of the edible pine."

"To the native of India spices and condiments are indispensible. He will eat contentedly by the stream side a meal of uncooked flour and water provided it is flavoured with a few green chillies."

The Court in which we see each circumstance of art and individual of nature summoned together by the fecundity of Dr. Watt's imagination is part of the aisle to the left of the central or screen aisle of India. As you come down the steps from the entrances to the Exhibition, and turn into this aisle on the left, you see before you the department devoted to the Nicobar and Andaman Isles. Next comes the Commercial Court of India, wherein an effort has been made to exhibit a small sample of every product of every part of India, and adjoining which, Dr. Watt (whose office door is surmounted by that Indian badge of sovereignty and authority, an outstretched umbrella,) has just opened a merchant's room, or small chamber of commerce. He hopes to induce London merchants to assemble here and enter into contracts with their fellow-merchants in India for jute, wheat, indigo, tea, coffee, chutney, fruits, &c., &c. As the Commercial Court is filled with the economic products of the Empire, the next Court (the Ethnological) is filled with the life products. The side walls of the Commercial Court are covered with pictures (most of them enlarged photographs) of such well-known Indian marts as the Crawford Market at Bombay. Almost in the centre of the aisle is the bamboo bridge of stairs, a trophy formed out of a most perfect collection of bamboo woods from different parts of Indio. Each step of the stairs is parquetted of bamboo in a different pattern. The extremely light and graceful beauty of the whole construction must commend the constructor's name—Mr. F. B. Manson—to the attention of every one who sees it. Near the bridge has been placed the magnificently carved polished woodwork casket sent over by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and filled with specimens of Indian wheat, a product which I am glad to see by a Blue Book just published, has this year had a wonderfully good harvest, the total outturn for India being estimated at 120,000 tons. Near this huge casket or chest is the magnificent salt trophy from Bombay, like a block of Alpine ice, so transparent and glittering is it. It is far in a way more pleasant to look at than the trophy of ghee, the export of which (for what purpose I cannot imagine) from India came to five lakhs last year. The exhibition of jute from Bengal and Bombay, in all stages from the grass state up to that of excellent paper, is an abundant one. The Maharajah of distant Cashmere has sent over to this Court a splendid collection of wines and spirits manufactured in his kingdom. His Highness's white wine was considered excellent at the Calcutta Exhibition, and obtained a medal there. There will be no medals whatever bestowed at this Exhibition, but every exhibitor will obtain a certificate of honourable mention as a contributor to the greatness and unity of our consolidated Empire. Other interesting objects in the Commercial Court are camel saddles, and the complete pack and harness of an elephant when drawing on guns of a battery. Models in wax of every sort of Indian fruit, coffee beans and ground coffee, and samples of many different food-grains and non-edible and edible crops. One division is filled with products which have been introduced into India, and which have benefited by the introduction. In one of the annexes near the vestibule the P. and O. Company exhibit models of two of their largest and handsomest steamers. So do the Royal Mail Steamship Company, who carry the mails to the West Indies, and the Castle Line, who carry them to the Cape. In this annex also are the medicine and surgical chests made for the Army in the field at the Government Stores, Bombay, and shot, shell and weapons and gun carriage woods from Cossipore and Futtehgurh. In yet another annex, are models of native schools, with all the little pupils at work, surrounding an ancient cicerone or two, and hundreds of glass jars containing Indian, and particularly Assam teas. This last is not a very picturesque display, and a hint might have been borrowed from the Canadian colonists, who have erected on their quarter triumphal arches out of gay-looking potted meat and oyster tins, true or false, though the rumour is that there is nothing inside them. The third Indian aisle on the right has assumed the character of a busy arcade full of shops, the private exhibition in which will do a roaring trade during the season. A Mahomedan tomb of Mooltan tile-work, an elephant carriage sent by the Prince of Ulwar, and a number of handsome and plain bullock carts run down the centre; there are also ornamental palanquins and dhoolies, but not, I regret to say, a single dâk gharry or Indian mail cart. The noble Jeypore gateway at the top of the central aisle has now been surmounted with a cupola or canopy of gold of umbrella shape, like that on the top of the Imambarra at Lucknow. I have told you that on the front of this structure in gilt letters are inscribed the words "Where Virtue is, is Victory"; on the back of the gateway, also in gold letters, is the inscription "Ex Oriente Lux."

The Royal Commissioners, in combination with the Society of Arts, have arranged for a series of lectures and conferences relating to India and Indian products during the Exhibition, and they are endeavouring to secure the assistance of gratified experts to deal with food resources, timber, agriculture and fabrics.

The New South Wales Court has just been enriched with a remarkable and immense photograph, containing in one group every officer and man wh[illegible] joined in the Australian Contingent to [illegible] Soudan. The men are all in one vast circl[illegible] the portraits are all so good that friends ca[illegible] fail to recognize friends. There are at each cor[illegible] of the picture large photographs of the departu[illegible] and landing of the troops.

PANTOMIME AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

CONTRARY as it may appear to the eternal fitness of things to have pantomime at midsummer, and for clown and pantaloon to frolic so far advanced in the season, Mr. Stanley and his pupils have contrived to put on the Gaiety stage a pantomime which for old-fashioned frolic and downright earnest fun is thoroughly in accordance with the traditions of Drury Lane and Covent Garden. The old nursery story of "Jack the Giant Killer" furnishes the material for the opening, and the version is full of merriment, eclipsed only by the uproarious fun of the harlequinade, which is carried by clown and pantaloon, harlequin, columbine and policeman through three scenes in unflagging spirit. The legend of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table is blended pantomime fashion with that of the more familiar hero in so far as Jack receives knighthood at his hands as the reward paid in advance for his valiant undertaking. The dancing and singing throughout the opening is so successful, and both find such hearty favour that it is difficult to award the palm to either. Certainly no greater surprise has been given during the visit of the company than the charmingly arranged ballets to be found in this pantomime. Jack receives the usual fairy aid, but the method of its bestowal is a novelty. The precious gifts of sword, buckler and cap, which render him invulnerable, are brought by a veritable aerial agency, their donor being gracefully suspended meanwhile between the footlights and the flies, which would seem to settle for ever the direction of Queen Mab's kingdom. Of the fairies themseves it may be said that they trip it as lightly as such insubtantial beings should, and in the bee and scarf ballets the evolutions are wonderful precise and exceedingly graceful. Mr. Stanley plays the villanous ogre, Gorgibluster, and his make-up gives him an appearance of unparalleled ferocity. Those children in Bombay who have never seen a giant out of the pages of the picture books could not receive a better introduction to the race than in this specimen of Mr. Stanley's creation, and they would revel in the terrific combat in which Jack vanquishes and ends the career of this bloodthirsty "man-eater." The giant's kitchen is a scene such as the little one's love, full of gruesome horrors. Not the least effective of these is the series of appearances made by a band of impish spirits, whose startling entrances and exits in rapid succession through the trap doors in the stage are made with remarkable agility. Mention must also be made of the amazonian march and the clever clog dance by Messrs. Stephenson, Knewstub, and Osmond. Of the singing of Miss Amy Childs as Jack the Giant Killer, and Miss F. Stanley, the maiden whose rescue he accomplishes, it must suffice to say they were encored repeatedly. Their rendering of the many pretty ballads during the entertainment was singularly sweet, and the audience thus pleasantly renewed acquaintance with several of the most popular airs of recent years sung in most tuneful style. The transformation scene was by no means a despicable attempt to revive the gorgeous features of the displays which are yearly the climax of delight in pantomime at home, and the skilful disposition of the electric light well displayed the glittering background and its gracefully posed figures. In the harlequinade Miss Amy Childs showed her versatility by assuming the spangles of harlequin, Miss Dolly Inman made a dainty columbine, Master W. Stanley, who is a true pantomimist, appeared as the sprite, Master Driscoll as the clown, and Master Favarger was the pantaloon. In addition to the merriment of the traditional business, this portion of the entertainment included a skilful performance on the rolling globe by Master Stanley, and the exhibition of an amusing freak of nature, introduced as the Soudanese dwarf, whose antics created roars of laughter.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CONTINUANCE OF THE ARMS ACT FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 21.

After a long and animated discussion, the House of Commons by a large majority last night read a second time the Bill introduced by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, on the 6th inst., for the temporary continuance of the Arms Act in Ireland. The Home Rule members voted against the Government.

Mr. Gladstone during the debate said he would undertake that the Act should be enforced impartially.

Lord Randolph Churchill re-affirmed that the Loyalists would be perfectly justified in forcibly resisting the consequences of Home Rule.

RESIGNATION OF THE GREEK MINISTRY.

ATHENS, MAY 20.

The Greek Ministry have resigned, and M. Tricoupis has been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Since yesterday fighting has been going on between the Greek and Turkish troops on the Greek frontier.

According to a despatch received from Athens, the Turkish troops attempted to occupy Analipsis, and were forcibly repulsed by the Greeks.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh Bahadur is nominated an Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

Surgeon-Major Deene, Benares, is appointed Residency Surgeon, Kashmir.

Colonel Tanner R. Oldham and Surgeon-Major Cunningham are placed on special duty in the Foreign Department.

Messrs. J. Bernard and St. George Tucker are placed on special duty in Upper Burma.

Furlough.—Captain Welchman, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted 182 days' leave.

Extensions.—Colonel O. Barnes, 4 months'; Majors C. Hallett and F. Carr, six months'; Captain C. Triscott, of the Ordnance, is granted general leave for three months.

Brigadier-General Carnegy commands the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, *vice* Gib. Major Macpherson officiates as Deputy Judge Advocate, *vice* Mathews, officiating Deputy Judge Advocate-General. Lieut.-Col. Mortimer is appointed Commissary of Ordnance, *vice* Fletcher, promoted.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Temple and Surgeon Robert Taaffe are permitted to resign the service.

The services of Mr. Fleet, Epigraphist, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 21.

Mail steamer Brindisi from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅛

The Manchester market has been firmer.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ „ „	73⅜
3 „ Consols for account	101½
3½ „ Sterling Loan	102
4½ „ French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	45

Arrivals.—City of Khios and Aspatria.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department) £19,900,000; increase £100,000; public deposits, £7,300,000; increase, £1,300,000; other deposits, £22,100,000; decrease, £600,000; other securities, £21,400,000; decrease, £400,000; notes and gold, £11,100,000; increase, £400,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 37 per cent. of the Liabilities

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

[illegible]TINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* [illegible]rkey, interrupted *Via* Suez, perfect.

[illegible]ERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes for Adelaide (South Africa) at noon on the 24th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, May 20.

10 p.m.	85·1

FRIDAY, May 21.

6 a.m.	83·2
10 a.m.	87·2
2 p.m.	89·3
6 p.m.	81·0

THE laying of the foundation-stone of a new Parsee fire-temple on Girgaum Road, by Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Dustoor, M.A., Ph. D., High Priest, will take place to-morrow, at 5 p.m. precisely. About a lakh and a quarter of rupees have already been subscribed for the purpose by more than 2,500 Zoroastrians. We believe this is the first instance in which a fire-temple has been built by public subscriptions, the existing ones in Bombay, more than a score, being owned by private individuals.

MR. JOHN NUGENT, Secretary to the Bombay Government in the General Department, left on furlough to Europe by the mail steamer yesterday. He drove over to the Apollo Bunder at 4 o'clock, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Nugent, Mrs. Jardine, wife of Mr. Justice Jardine, and Mr. T. D. Mackenzie. Among the gentlemen, who had assembled at the bunder to wish Mr. Nugent a pleasant voyage, were Mr. McLeod Campbell, Mr. B. F. Farnham, Captain, Street, Captain Fenn, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Mr. M. N. Wadia, Mr. H. Buckland, Mr. Holland. Dr. Henry Cook, chairman of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. J. Jefferson, solicitor of the High Court, and the Rajah of Nursingarh and suite were among the passengers by the same steamer.

THE following telegram from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Executive President of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, regarding the exhibits contributed to the Indian Section, is published in the *Gazette of India*:—"At a Meeting of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held 3rd May, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—'That this meeting consider it a pleasing duty to record the deep obligation we are under to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Supreme Government of India for the admirable organization which, under the direction of Mr. Buck, has been displayed by the Revenue and Agricultural Department and by the officers who have assisted it; and further, that we request the Viceroy to express our acknowledgments to their Highnesses the Princes of India, who have by their liberal contributions so materially added to the beauty and interest of the Indian Sections.'"

THE *Indigo Planters' Gazette* says:—"Another *cause célebre*, which will take the shine out of the *Statesman* libel case is on the *tapis*—Mr. Arthur Tyton Blakiston of the Jaintpore Concern *versus* the Mozufferpore Planters' Club Committee, for removing his name from the list of members on account of an unpaid balance of two annas six pies. The damages are laid at half a lakh, the Gasper has been retained, and plaintiff is negotiating his passage home, as he intends retiring from India's coral strand after the verdict, and going into the Irish Parliament."

THE Maharaja Dhulip Singh prefers apparently remaining at Aden to returning to Europe; so for the present (remarks an up-country paper) he will continue to be the guest of the Resident, pending the decision of the Home and Indian Governments as to his future.

REGARDING the Japanese visitors now in Simla, Captain Y. Fukushima and Lieutenant S. Tanouchi will probably remain at the head-quarters of Government for some time to study the organisation and administration of our Army, while Doctor Sugewoya will start in a few days for a trip to several stations where there are large military hospitals, there to examine the working of the medical system.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. W. MCQUEEN, Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, will most probably succeed Sir Charles Macgregor as Commander of the Punjaub Frontier Force. In that event the command of the Hyderabad Contingent will go to Colonel H. Collett, C.B., Deputy Adjutant General, who will be succeeded by Colonel A. P. Palmer, C.B., Commanding the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

THE latest news from the tea districts is that the weather has been generally favourable, and that manufacture is making satisfactory progress. The first sale of the season will probably be held on the 3rd of June.

THE Tibet Mission will take three elephants in its train. An elephant sent to Lhassa as a gift to the Grand Lama is known to have arrived in safety. A correspondent writes strongly urging that the Tibetan mule yak should be employed for transport in place of the mule of the plains, which is alleged to be quite unsuited to the hard climbing at very high altitudes.

THE following statement, which may be taken *cum grano salis*, appears in a Calcutta native paper:—"It is reported that in one single village, named Madhab-Diar-Char, in Furridpore, three hundred persons have died of cholera through want of medical assistance. The cause of the epidemic is scarcity of water, which we reported the other day."

"How ignorant," exclaims the *Indian Mirror*, "are Englishmen at home of India and the Indians! We are told by Mr. Sathianadhan that, while in England, an Englishman asked him whether the Zenanas were not a tribe of Afghans, and the daughter of a member of Parliament, whether houses in India were built of bricks, and that in a placard in an important town in England announcing a lecture, it was said that the Bishop of Travancore, New Zealand, would take part."

WHITEFIELD, the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian settlement in the Southern Presidency, has acquired a new value through the discovery of large deposits of kaolin, the fine clay proceeding from the decomposition of the mineral feldspar of which high class porcelain is manufactured. Analyses have shown that the Whitefield kaolin is of a very superior quality, and as feldspar—which in its undecomposed state is ground fine and forms, under the name of petunse, the second component of porcelain—is also abundant in the locality, the industry of porcelain making should be profitably established without difficulty. For this, it is stated, considerable capital will be required, and the undertaking will therefore probably be left to private enterprise, unless the leaders of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community come forward with a helping hand.

IT is satisfactory to see that there are eleven Mahommedans amongst the candidates at the recent Calcutta University examinations who gained the B. A. degree "with honours," and twelve more who obtained the degree without the honours. These results contrast pleasantly with previous records. During the five years, 1881-85, only three Mahommedans took the M. A. degree, thirty-five the B.A. degree, and one the B. A. degree with honours, in all the Indian Universities. Therefore, a very marked advance is apparent, which is to be welcomed as a gratifying sign that the Mahommedans are at last giving ear to the lesson which the more intelligent amongst their leading men have for a long time been trying to impress upon them, namely, that they were lagging behind in the educational struggle, and allowing the Hindoos to win all the best prizes both at college and in the pursuits of later life.

A LETTER from Karaval Khana by the correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Boundary Commission shows how unpleasantly the extraordinarily severe weather that visited Western Afghanistan at the end of March and the beginning of April affected some of the members of the Joint Commission. A party consisting of Major Holdich and Captain Yate from our Camp, and the Russian topographer, Captain Ilyin, had been started with their respective attendants, to mark out the furthest portion of the boundary of the Herat province to the east towards Maimana, and had hardly left when they were overtaken by the bad weather, snowed up, and almost left destitute of provisions There have been curious stories current in connection with the noble sport of pig-sticking, but hardly a more curious one than in the letter quoted by the correspondent, which relates how our men and the hungry Cossacks chased and ran into a sounder—through the snow. The horses and animals, however, unable to get forage, fared worst of all, the majority being completely disabled. But, in spite of all difficulties, the work was done.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL BELLEW, C.S., Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, who has left Lahore for England on furlough, previous to retirement, has had more to do with politics during his service than sanitation. The Punjab paper says:—"His father, Captain Bellew, was killed in the disastrous retreat from Cabul in the first Afghan War. He himself entered the Medical Department, and was posted to the Corps of Guides as Assistant Surgeon, some thirty years ago. Shortly afterwards he was selected by Government to accompany the Mission sent to Kandahar under Colonel Henry Lumsden. The only other Englishman of the party was Lieutenant (now Sir) Peter Lumsden; and these three were in Kandahar throughout the Indian mutiny in deadly and daily peril of their lives. Dr. Bellew published a valuable account of his experiences in the *Mission to Afghanistan*. On the return of the Mission, he rejoined the Guides as Assistant Surgeon, holding a position which offered immense facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the language and customs of the people on our north-west frontier. His Grammar and Dictionary of Pushto, and his report on the Yusafzais, show how enthusiastically these opportunities were seized. In 1868, Dr. Bellew was appointed Civil Surgeon of Peshawar; and a year afterwards he was employed as interpreter to the Ameer Shere Ali, when that potentate paid his memorable visit to Lord Mayo. In 1870 Dr. Bellew was sent in medical charge of the Seistan Mission under Colonel T. R. Pollock; and he has given a very interesting account of the march through Afghanistan to the Persian frontier, and onwards through Persia, in his *From the Indus to the Tigris*. In 1873, he was sent with the Forsyth Mission to Yarkund, and whatever results remain of that enterprise are largely due to his industry of research and intimate familiarity with the manners and languages of the East. The chapters he contributed to the bulky report of the Mission are a perfect mine of information, and the same may be said of the book he published. After the massacre of the ill-fated Cavagnari Mission in Cabul, Dr. Bellew was sent as Political Officer with General Roberts. On the circumstances connected with his work then, we have no desire to dwell. It is sufficient to say that Dr. Bellew returned to Civil duty, and has held for some years past the post of Sanitary Commissioner under the Punjab Government."

A LONDON paper has compiled a table which is very instructive as showing the attitude of the Liberal leaders and of the Press of the country upon the Irish policy of the present Government. According to this journal, the following Liberal statesmen of the Ministerial rank, who were members of Mr. Gladstone's last administration between 1880-85, have declared against his Irish schemes:—Lord Selborne, the Marquis of Hartington, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, Earl Cowper, the Earl of Morley, the Earl of Fife, Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Courtney, Sir Henry James, and Sir Charles Dilke. Of the London daily Press, the following are against the schemes:—*Times, Standard, Daily Telegraph, Daily Chronicle, Morning Post, Morning Advertiser, St. James's Gazette, Globe, Echo, Evening Standard*, and *Evening News*. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is sometimes for and sometimes against the scheme, but the *Daily News* is the only one which affords them a constant support. Of the leading weekly papers of the metropolis the following oppose the schemes:—*Observer, Saturday Review, Spectator, Guardian, Economist, Statist* and *World*; while *Truth* is the only one which champions Mr. Gladstone's measures.

THE Khalsa Diwan have, according to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, issued a notification, remarkable for its terseness, expelling from the Sikh community one Bawa Nihal Singh, who has written a book. The announcement begins something after this fashion:—"Be it known to all that there is a book in Urdu named *Khursahid Khalsa* by Bawa Nihal Singh, and there are several things in that book against Sikhism and calculated to degrade the Sikh nation." Bawa Nihal Singh seems to have written heresy against the Khalsa, and, intentionally or by oversight, to have made some expressions of disrespect towards the Indian Government. The Khalsa Diwan gave him more than one chance of offering an apology for both his offences and receiving grace; but of these chances did Nihal Singh obstinately refuse to avail himself. Therefore the Khalsa Diwan, which is composed of representatives from all the Sikh Sabhas in the country, met, and by virtue of the authority in them vested, as the last Court of appeal in matters connected with the Sikh religion and ordinances, gave orders that Nihal Singh should be cast out of the Sikh nation, and that any Sabha treating him otherwise than as an outcaste would be treated in like manner. The Khalsa Diwan in their prompt action seem to have been influenced by a spirit of genuine loyalty and devotion towards the Government, which deserves recognition.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper adds the following particulars of the late thunderstorm at Meerut:—

"A terrific storm burst over Meerut on the evening of the 15th (Saturday). The whole day a strong east wind had been blowing; and towards evening, heavy clouds appeared to be closing in from all points of the compass. About half-past six it became pitch dark; and with a sudden rush, down came the hail, making as much noise as if Vesuvius were in eruption. Hailstone were picked up weighing 2 oz., and as large as the ordinary Indian hen's egg. Meanwhile heaven's artillery was banging away in the most overwhelming manner. A strong wind was blowing and trees took gay, aerial flights all over the place. Except in this way very little damage appears to have been done. A man was struck by lightning in the city, and there was of course a general 'smash up' of tiled buildings. But no one seems to have been much hurt, though the officers of the 8th Hussars were caught out on their polo-ground; and after ineffectual attempts to avoid the fury of the storm under a table, which was carried away by the wind, they had to make tracks for the nearest bungalow, with the pitiless hail beating on their ill-protected backs. The 'oldest inhabitant' (in a station where changes of residents are numerous) never remembers seeing such a storm before."

THERE appears to be no difference of opinion upon the fact that Liberal Scotland has gone "dead against" Mr. Gladstone's Irish measures. The special Scotch correspondent of two papers of such opposite tendencies as the *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* are at one upon this point. In fact, the correspondents of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is much more emphatic in his representations of Scotch hostility to the Gladstonian Irish policy than the writer in the *Times*. The Edinburgh correspondent of the leading journal declares that the loyalty of Scotch Liberals to Mr. Gladstone personally is as warm as ever. "Their admiration for him is unbounded, their faith in his political sagacity and foresight is undiminished;" while the special correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that "Scotland's allegiance to Mr. Gladstone is being rudely shaken, or at all events stirred by a strong wind of political contention." The points of objection taken in Scotland are the same as those felt in Radical circles in England, namely, disapproval of the exclusion of the Irish members from Westminster, and a strong disinclination to buy out the Irish landlords at the expense of the British tax-payer. The Scotch Liberals are not opposed to the principle of Home Rule; on the contrary, they desire it for Scotland as well as for Ireland. Their objection to Mr. Gladstone's scheme is not that it is a Home Rule measure, but that it is in reality a scarcely disguised Bill for the dismemberment of the Empire.

MR. GLADSTONE'S usual luck in questions of foreign and international policy is beginning to make itself evident after he has been in power for a few weeks. A serious dispute has arisen between England and the United States in reference to the Canadian and American fishery laws. An American fishing boat has been seized and confiscated in the Bay of Fundy by the Canadians, and the "regrettable incident" is now forming the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the Cabinets of London and Washington. The subject of the American fishing laws has been a sore point with England, Canada, and America for fully a century. A number of Conventions have been agreed to concerning them, and practically at present the law prescribes that American vessels are not to fish within three miles of the British North American coast: but it has always been a point of dispute how this rule, which is accepted by both countries, should be applied. The Americans say that the three-mile line ought to follow the coast, while the Canadians contend that, in the case of bays, the three-mile line ought to be drawn at a distance of three miles from an imaginary line stretching from headland to headland of the bay. The Americans admit this in the case of bays of not more than six miles in length, but anything larger than that they assert ought to be considered part of the open sea, and that the three mile line ought to be drawn parallel to the sinuosities of the coast. The Bay of Fundy is a very large one, and American fishermen have always insisted upon regarding it as part of the open sea in which they had a perfect right to fish, so long as they kept three miles from the shore. The Canadians dispute this, and hence the recent seizure of an American fishing boat which was plying its occupation in the Bay of Fundy. It has been proposed that the present difficulty should be met, and future ones obviated, by the establishment of an International Commission consisting of an equal number of English and American representatives presided over by a delegate from a neutral Power, and that this Commission should be permanent.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT L. G. OLIVER, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Coorg Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE next half-yearly examination in Persian, Telugu, Tamil and Canarese, &c., will be held at Madras on the 19th July 1886. Candidates for High Proficiency are required to send in their names by the 26th instant to the Adjutant Generals' office, Ootacamund.

MAJOR H. B. WINTER, 2nd Battalion the Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed Commandant, Poonamallee Depôt, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, ordered to join his corps for service.

LIEUT.-COL. AND BREVET COL. H. J. THORNTON, Royal (late Madras Artillery), unemployed list, has been permitted to proceed to England at the public expense.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. MORRIS, 4th Battalion 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been granted six months' leave to England on medical certificate.

STATION Veterinary Hospitals are, under the orders of the Government of India, to be organized throughout India, and will be divided into Chief and Branch Hospitals. The chief station hospitals for Bombay will be opened at Kirkee, Mhow, Kurrachee, and Deesa; the branch hospitals at Ahmednuggur, Belgaum, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad.

THE exchange of stations between the 1st Bengal Cavalry at Peshawur, and the 12th Bengal Cavalry at Nowshera, notified to take place during next season's relief, is cancelled. The two regiments will stand fast.

GENERAL MURRAY, C.B., Commanding the Lahore Division, is still busily engaged at Dharmasala and Bakloh, in connection with the raising of the two new Goorkha battalions. Sanction has been accorded to the transfer of the two Goorkha Companies of the 38th Bengal Infantry, to the 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.

COMMISSIONS from the ranks are being given very sparingly this year only five non-commissioned officers have been appointed, so far, to Lieutenancies. As an instance of the encouragement which is now held out to non-commissioned officers to gain promotion from the ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Moores, who retired last month from the Devonshire Regiment, may be cited as an example. He has gone up in less than twelve years from Sergeant-Major of the "Pompadours" to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and the pension of a Major. Prior to gaining his commission in October 1874, he had served for sixteen years as a non-commissioned officer.

THE Government hired Transport Duke of Devonshire, 2,024 tons, Captain D. C Long, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakin, with 161 men of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 317 public followers, 3 warrant officers, 14 native officers, and the following officers:—Brigadier-General G. C. Hodding, Lieutenant Colonel W. L Ranking, Brigade-Surgeon Riddell, Captain F. W. T. Attree R.E., Lieutenant E. D. Haggitt, R.E., Surgeon Thomson, and Captain Stevenson. The troops were disembarked at Sassoon Dock and despatched by special trains to Bangalore.

THE CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

At the meeting of the Hindoo inhabitants of Bombay in the Madhav Baug on Monday, the 24th inst., at 8 a.m., to celebrate the 67th year of Her Majesty's birth and the 50th year of her reign, passages from the Purans on the duties of the king and his subjects will be read and explained, and a *Kirtan* will be performed by a *Haridas*. Alms will be distributed to the poor. Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas is expected to preside. The celebrated blind Hindoo poet, Guttulal, will be present and take part in the proceedings. It is hoped that mill-owners and employers of labour will contribute to the success of the celebration by closing their places of businesss in the early part of the day.

NOTES FROM PACHMARHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PACHMARI, MAY 16.

THERE are two courses open to those threatened with the Pachmarhi week, which sets in on the 22nd with unusual severity. You can take a cow, a clean shirt, and a tooth-brush to Dhup Garh, where there is a lonely dâk bungalow, six miles from everywhere, without khansamah and without supplies. Or you may decide to rise early next Monday morning, and not go to bed until the following Saturday night. Most visitors will choose the latter course, for an excellent programme has been arranged. The Sky Races on the 22nd and 24th form the pivot of the whole business, but in addition there are to be tennis tournaments, "Cinderellas," a Birthday Ball, a Fancy Ball, lotteries, *pari mutuels*, with all the *etcetera* sanctioned by custom on such occasions. The Hotel Club nightly presents an animated spectacle. Outside it after tennis two groups assemble, the one composed of the usual feminine durbar, and the other of a company of musketeers who are up for training under Major Wiehe. Inside is heard the click of billiard balls, while in a secret place a Commissioner and his merry men conspire to make a quiet rubber. This is the state of affairs at 7 or half-past. When eight o'clock sounds the scene suddenly changes. The durbar has broken up. The billiard balls cease from rolling, and the marker is at liberty. Everyone of a literary turn has done reading the newspaper advertisements. Athos, Porthos, Aramis and D'Artagnan have separated to the Musketry Mess. The *table d'hote* is spread out in the open, and an army of Goanese rapidly (but not very rapidly) come and go. Scandal has for the moment ceased, and the soup engages attention, not to say curiosity. Course after course succeeds in this luxurious establishment, and until the golden pudding with the silver lining (a favourite but deadly dish) appears, the calling of one's own boy is the only sound that's heard. Then the four squares of cheeze go round, the chow-chow is attacked, and the flood gates of conversation are let loose. In a really interesting discussion everybody talks at once.

There are several departmental officers here just now, some of whom will probably pay only a flying visit. Col. Ward, R.E., who succeeds Col. Perkins in charge of Public Works, has been at work some days, and Col. Hammond, who is in charge of the Tantia Department, has also arrived. The fact is this. Tantia is a tremendous nuisance and is giving endless trouble. The stories about him are legion, although it is only your contemporary who prints the most apocryphal. He is in effect a Robin Hood, with the mysterious power of speedy movement and unexpected appearance, possessed by the Gipsy Hayraddin Mangrabin in *Quentin Durward*. He has all the wit and uses all the methods which the Sherwood hero had and used. He has with him the whole tribal sympathy of the Central Provinces and parts of Central India, and it is against this sympathy that the police power of the Administration is being exerted, and now for eight years exerted in vain. To any one knowing the conditions, the bodily capture of this insignificant-looking Bhil is a matter of great improbability, some police officers would say of impossibility. Several of these adverse conditions are well known—for example, the protection given by the villagers, the terror of the man's name among, a poor-spirited peasantry, the low rate of police pay which gives Tantia an opportunity for bribery, police cowardice in moments of emergency, and many others; and then the reward offered is hardly sufficient—I believe it is only Rs. 3,000 in money and a *jagir* of villages worth Rs. 3,000. The worst of it is that nothing seems left to be tried to seize Tantia, and things may remain as they are for many a long day. There is one remedy not yet tried, but it is too bold a departure for an Indian administration to even think of. Buy off Tantia. Give him the reward, give him the villages that are promised to his captors. He has committed murder. No doubt he has, but although English law calls it murder, it is not quite the same thing in the eyes of a savage aboriginal population who know nothing of English standards of law or of morality. The Administration may fear to lessen the effect of English justice by codoning Tantia's act of wild revenge, but in effect these tribes know little or nothing about abstract legal principles. Meantime the Adminstration is committing murder. The pursuit of Tantia has cost, I believe I am within the mark in saying fifty lives during these two past years. Tantia becomes more bold every day because of his immunity, and until Tantia is taken away by one means or another. a very cancerous spot remains in the Central Provinces' administration. Finding a needle in a bottle of straw is proverbially hard, yet you can doubless find in time But to extract this particular Bhil from his million countrymen and his eight thousand miles of jungle is an infinitely harder task. New departments will not compass it. A complete change of police *personnel* has failed to compass it. Rewards to individuals are useless; baiting villages with money is useless; watching the family of the robber chief has been of no avail. One thing must first be done. The people must be bought or brought to the side of the Administration, not ranged against it. How this is to be done is a grave, an almost insurmountable difficulty, and it would be folly in your correspondent to propound any sure means of doing it. Indeed the whole Tantia business is one of the nicest administrative problems ever set before Chief Commissioner, and unless by a general remission of some tax now placed on the Provinces, in the event of the people giving up Tantia, or by some other plan which will place the interest of the tribes in the scale against the interest of this one hardy rascal, I do not see any reason why Tantia should not remain till death the most notorious reiver of these parts and a very hurtful example to every outlaw in India.

THE BLANEY SCHOOL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am requested to inform you that at a meeting of the "Blaney School" committee, held at Dr. Blaney's bungalow on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, with the exception of the words "other than Roman Catholic," which were struck out. The first rule, therefore, stands unaltered, and is as follows;—

1. "That a day-school, to be called 'The Blaney School,' be established for the children of poor European and Eurasian Christians in Bombay, who are unable to pay for their education."—I am, &c.

H. LATEWARD, Hon. Secy.

THE EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it was in November last, that I tried to prove in your columns that while the foreign trade of India advanced in leaps and bounds by 60 and 100 per cent. during every decade antecedent to the instability of silver with many drawbacks of insufficient land and water communications notwithstanding; but since the disturbance of the stability of silver, with vastly increased advantages of land and water communications notwithstanding, it had made no progress between the years 1872 and 1881. In your issue of the 17th instant, the total of export and import, including treasure, for the year ended March 1886, is put down at Rs. 1,53,87,19,752, which, at the ruling rate of 1s. 6d. exchange, is equal to £115,403,981. The total of export and import, including treasure, for the year ended March 1881, was Rs. 1,38,06,00,000, which, at the rate *then* ruling of 1s. 8d. exchange, was equal to £115,050,000. Or that the foreign trade of India has between the years 1881 and 1886 progressed by a paltry sum of £400,000.

Some economists theoretically declared, and principally the writers of *The Economist*, that the fall of silver must greatly stimulate the Indian foreign trade. It passed from mouth to mouth, till many carried the conviction therefrom that *it is so*, without troubling themselves with the test of facts. They all forgot that one uncontested axiom, that nothing permanently prospers under doubt and instability. And silver will remain both a doubt and instability so long as it has no stable exchange value as against gold.

If any country needs favorable and stable exchanges it is India. She exports more than she imports by many millions, although including Council Bills in the category of imports. Yet the Indian exchange is most unstable and unfavorable. It is the present condition of her currency that has reduced her to a state of helplessness. A state of things is here now prolonged for 14 years, which in England would not have been tolerated for a single year. Five millions are annually lost to the revenue by exchange, and yet one cannot see within a measurable distance on outlet from this *cul de sac*. Its further extent and continuance are matters of theory. It is not only that India is reduced to the condition of the largest speculative holder of a security called silver—discredited with the rest of the world—but she is compelled, willing or unwilling, to go on buying as much as the world chooses to sell her. The result is, she has to export more than she imports by a sum equal to the payment of Council drawings, However much she may need foreign goods, she must at once restrict her wants, until she sweeps the world clean of its surplus or saleable stock of silver. The silver she is forced to absorb, is absolutely useless to her in her dire need for exchange purposes with foreign nations. Who will buy back from her ten millions sterling worth of silver at 40 shillings an ounce the silver she has been forced to buy at 60 shillings and downwards to 45 from the world?

Nature has been bountiful to India this year. India just at present is prosperous, and her people are desirous to buy manufactured goods, which to them is an investment. But she must either curtail her desires—remember she is not often able to indulge in them—or the state of Indian Exchange will become well nigh desperate. This is the curse of her present currency. Every commercial and solvent country has a currency based on that metal which has stability, and the acceptance of the civilized world in its widest sense as test of values, which is good to receive payments from, as well as to make payments to, foreign nations. But silver is a metal—only as regards India—good to receive payments in, but not good to make payments to foreign nations. Can India export silver as Australia exports gold, to buy foreign products or to pay foreign creditors?

There is only one desperate remedy; but it is better than none. The India Council has often threatened to act upon it, and that is to stop mintage of silver. The loss of supply and demand are inapplicable where the supply is practically inexhaustible and the demand limited. It is impossible that India can uphold the price of silver single-handed. What the Latin States have adopted without inconvenience, India can do with perfect ease. Her exports have always been larger than her imports—to this rule there never has been an exception. Then she can afford to wait until the world has made up it's mind about silver. If, after the exhaustion of the sale of Council Bills, the balance of India's export still remains to be made up, later on a law may be promulgated, that Government will accept in payment of revenue a pound sterling for every 11 or 11½ rupees from those who choose to pay in gold. Some such law will cut both ways. If silver were rehabilitated by the consent of the commercial countries, mintage could be resumed, but if not the introduction of gold currency will become easier later on. The statistics of our mints prove that of the silver imported during the last 14 years, very little has gone for ornaments. The chasm of 11 or 12 millions sterling money, or 110 or 120 millions rupees, created by the stoppage of the mintage of silver, must be either filled up by *augmented* import of merchandise into this country or by gold. Augmented import of merchandise will not be able to fill up the whole void. Gold must flow into the country in quantities to startle the world from its serenity. India's power to dictate the currency will become well nigh irresistible. Two years will suffice to bring the world to the knowledge that gold alone cannot suffice to maintain the international exchanges of the world.

To sit waitng on economic laws to adjust themselves will be like the father before a London jury, who would not call in a doctor with earthly remedies for his sick child, for fear of casting doubt on the dispensation of Providence. Of course the child died; so might the rising prosperity of India be smothered, enterprises hang fire, and banks and merchants be well nigh ruined before the economic proof is complete to demonstration.—Yours, &c.,

Khetwady, May 21. S. B. B.

A MUNICIPAL FIELD DAY.

THE question regarding the erection of slaughter-houses in the present limits of Calcutta was discussed at the meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners held on Saturday last. The following is the report of what transpired on the occasion:—

Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar moved the following motion, which stood in his name:—"That no slaughter-houses be erected, or allowed to be erected, by the Municipality within the present limits of Calcutta, and that the so-called Kalisthans, where there is no regular worships, and where goats are not duly consecrated and sacrificed, be treated as slaughter houses." He said the project of erecting slaughter-houses by the Municipality in the town, for the benefit of the public, had been decided upon by the Town Council, and he had to confess that along with his Hindu colleagues he had given his assent. They were oblivious of the protection of the Municipality, by which all slaughter-houses within the town were rightly and properly abolished. For the last 30 years at least, the opinion of the greatest sanitary authorities in England had been that the slaughter-houses should not be allowed in the Metropolis. He was strongly opposed to the project, not only on the grounds of sanitation, but also of public morality, decency, and propriety, and he strongly urged that it should be abandoned. He would appeal to his European colleagues, meat-eaters as they were, to say if they would like to have slaughter-houses near where they lived, and be exposed to the repugnant sight daily. He, however, had, a weightier reason, and that was the wanton offending of a large section of the Hindu community. He concluded by saying that it was a part of his religion to tolerate the religious views of others, and he urged on the Commissioners of all sects, on the grounds of sanitation, public morality, decency, propriety and universal toleration for all religions to support him in abandoning the project of erecting slaughter-houses in the town.

Mr. Simmonds, in the absence of Mr. Apcar, who was to have seconded the motion, said he had great pleasure in doing so, and he entirely concurred with all that the mover had said on sanitary grounds. It was distinctly a retrograde movement to have slaughter-houses erected as proposed. There were slaughter-houses already in the suburbs which were properly looked after and maintained by the Municipality, and if it was a necessity, a slaughter-house for the benefit of such of the Hindu community who desired it might be constructed in the suburbs, from where they could get their supply of meat as required. A slaughter-house in the Northern Division of the town was, he thought on sanitary grounds, as objectionable as well it could be.

Babu Kallynath Mitter moved as an amendment that, "after giving the subject their best consideration, the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that no goat or sheep should be allowed to be slaughtered, and the meat sold at the so-called Kalisthans; and that it is essentially necessary that suitable buildings should be constructed in Calcutta by the Corporation for the sacrifice of goats according to Hindu custom, for supplying meat to Hindus; but that no sites should be selected for such building unless approved of by the Health Officer; and that as regards the site at Cornwallis Street, the opinion of the Health Officer be asked as to whether or not it is open to any reasonable objection." He thought the questions raised now should have been raised when the matter came upon the Town Council where Dr. Mohendro Lall and Mr. Simmonds were present. There were very few who would dissent from him that Kalisthans should be stopped, the consequence of which would be that meat for Hindus must come from the Tangera slaughter-house. He was perfectly willing that an inquiry should be made as regards the site in Cornwallis Street. The fact was that over 75 per cent. of the educated and well-to-do natives were *gokhaducks* or promiscuous meat-eaters. The truth of this could not be denied by his—Hindu friends.

Dr. Lall Madhub Mookerjee: Except that your mathematics are incorrect.

Babu Kallynath Mitter: Why, you are one of them yourself.

Dr. Lall Madhub: Not so: that is not true.

Babu Kallynath: Yes, it is, I know you are.

Dr. Lall Madhub: It is a lie (very excitedly).

Chairman: Order.

Babu Kallynath.: You cannot deny that you once ordered me fowl.

Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar.—We may prescribe meat for our patients to save human life.

Order being restored, Babu Kallynath proceeded to say that if they stopped the Kalisthans, it would be essentially necessary to provide other places suitable for the purposes of supplying meat for meat-eating Hindus. As regards the site, he had no wish for any particular site, but only desired to settle the principle that, in lieu of Kalisthans, there should be proper places to supply meat according to Hindu customs. A slaughter-house erected by the Municipality would be on sanitary principles, and the killing would be done within four walls, and completely hidden from the sight of the public.

Mr. Swinhoe was strongly opposed to the amendment, and objected to slaughter-houses being erected in the town by the Municipality. If, he said, the orthodox Hinndus would not eat meat unless the goats were first offered to *Kali*, such slaughter-house could not be managed by the Municipality, who could not have sham *Kali* or sham Brahmins to make the necessary sacrifice.

Babu Norendro Nath Sen was also opposed to the amendment of Babu Kallynath Mitter, and he was glad to see that the original motion was seconded and supported by two European Commissioners, which in itself, he thought, ought to put the mover of the amendment to shame. He had no doubt that Kalisthans were a horribe sight, and always formed a subject of complaint, and should not be allowed to exist in the heart of the city. They were slaughter-houses on a small scale. On the same grounds he objected to having slaughter-houses in the heart of the city, and such should not be erected. Brahmins butchers were the worst butchers, and should not be tolerated. He was surprised at the mover of the amendment who represented in his own per on the Goddess *Kali*, speaking so warmly and strongly on the matter, and being himself a Hindu, should outrage the feeling of every Hindu and right-thinking man. He, however, thought it no use to argue with him, as his reasons were not worth much, and all he had said were mere words. The speaker hoped that all the Hindu and most of the European and Mahommedan Commissioners would join in supporting the original motion.

Dr. Lall Madhub Mookerjee thought if slaughter-houses were allowed to be erected in the city, there would be great danger to health and life. He was of opinion that there was an infinite decimal of Hindus who were aping English manners and customs. He could call it nothing better than apeism on the part of those who are the out-castes of their religion. They were, he said, asked to spend the money of their countrymen for constructing slaughter-houses, for the benefit of such half-Anglicised meat-eating countrymen. He was surprised that their Hindu brother did not hide his face with shame for making such a proposal.

Mr. Apcar, who was now present, said that it was evident the orthodox Hindus did not require an outsider to defend them. He fully supported and sympathised with those who objected to slaughter-houses in the town, and thought it most unpleasant to have so-called Kalisthans in the heart of the city. It would be a distinct retrograde movement to have slaughter-houses instituted in Calcutta, and it should not be allowed.

After some further discussion Dr. Mohendro Lall accepted this amendment, and the Chairman having put both sides of the matter to the meeting and Babu Kallynath Mitter and Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircir having respectively replied, Babu Kallynath Mitter's amendment was put to the meeting and received the support of only the mover and seconder. The amendment of Mr. Beames, as accepted by Dr. Mohendro Lall, was then put and carried *nem con*, and the meeting adjourned at 7-15.

THE MASTING OF THE IMPERIEUSE.

THE Impérieuse, now completing for sea at Portsmouth, has received three of her complement of 24-ton guns from Woolwich, and soon after the receipt of the fourth, which is considerably overdue, she will go out for the trial of her Vavasseur mountings, which are the largest of the kind that have yet been placed on board ship. Exceptional interest will attach to the trial, not, indeed, with respect to the firing, as the trial of the forward barbette mounting some time ago demonstrated the success of the system adopted, but in respect to the practical conditions under which the firing will be tested. Traditions die hard in the Navy. It was not without considerable opposition and apprehension that steam was introduced as a means of propulsion; and though the screw had proved itself much superior to the paddle-wheel the duplication of screws was not conceded without a struggle. As a precautionary measure, twin propellers were first applied to shallow-draught vessels, and it was not until experience had fully shown their superiority over single screws in regard to speed, safety, economy, and convenience, that they were eventually extended to deep-draught battle ships. It was not, therefore, to be expected that the picturesque adjuncts of sails would be willingly abandoned. The wind was cheap, and as sail propulsion had been proved of service in cruisers, as an auxiliary to the engines, it was difficult to rid the mind of the impression that it would be equally advantageous under all conditions of build and displacement. The Committee on Designs confessed that it was "with much reluctance" that a majority of their number had arrived at an opinion adverse to the full rig for ironclad ships. "We all view with regret," they added, "what presents itself to the minds of most of us as the inevitable failure of the attempt to unite in one ship a very high degree of offensive and defensive power with real efficiency under sail. We find ourselves compelled to regard the attainment of this very desirable object as an insoluble problem." In the Devastation, Thunderer, and Dreadnought the combination was abandoned as hopeless; and though a half-hearted attempt was made to give the Inflexible considerable sailing in addition to her engine power, the result was by no means satisfactory. But in the Impérieuse a determined endeavour has been made to solve the insoluble problem. She was designed for independent service on foreign stations, where fast, unarmoured ships may have to be opposed, and where the second-class ironclads of an enemy may have to be met and engaged. In order to fit her for this special service it was necessary that she should combine certain important conditions, and in his famous speech in introducing the Navy Estimates in March, 1881, Mr. Trevelyan told us in enthusiastic language what these conditions were. They comprised "a speed of 16 knots; a comparatively large number of guns, some of them capable of penetrating the thickest armour of second-class ironclads at long ranges; armour of proof to protect the vitals of the ship; her coal supply must also be large, and the vessel must have auxiliary sail power to economize fuel, and a coppered bottom to make her independent of docks." In a memorandum from the Constructive Department her spread of canvas was said to be for the purpose of enabling her to "cruise in favourable weather without expending fuel."

It is with respect to the last-mentioned item that serious objection has been taken by the Gunnery Staff at Portsmouth. As far back as 1871, Captain John Fisher, now captain of the Excellent, had placed his opinion on the question on record. "Masts and sails," he remarked, "should be done away with. The weight and room they now represent should be taken by coal." And he added that "a paper might be written to prove the actual waste of coal caused by masts and sails in squadron sailing, due to the frequent stoppages and alterations in speed; and it may almost be asserted, as a general rule, that the cost of refitting exceeds the value of the coals which would have been used in the year's cruise had steam alone been used." On the occasion of the forth-coming trial of gun-mountings, he will, we understand, take measures to demonstrate the objectionable character of the masting of the Impérieuse from a gunnery point of view. She is a twin-screw armoured cruiser, carrying four heavy guns mounted in as many barbettes, arranged forward and aft across the middle line and on each side amidships, besides a broadside armament of six 6-inch breech-loaders. She measures 315ft. in length, by 61ft., and has a mean draught of 25ft., and a displacement of 7,390 tons. Since she was designed her barbette guns have grown from 18 tons to 24 tons each, and the addition of two ponderous masts, funnels, shelter screens, a colossal derrick, and numerous cowls have rendered the amount of top hamper which she carries really conspicuous. When she goes out for trial Captain Fisher purposes to strip her exactly as she would be stripped upon going into action, the whole of the *impedimenta*, instead of being left on shore in the dockyard, being taken with her, so that the practical conditions may be stringently observed. It will then be seen how the masts reduce the range of fire, how seriously the stowage of heavy gear encumbers the deck and embarrasses the free action of the crew in fighting the ship, and how the lives of all on board would be placed in imminent peril by the hail of *debris* from aloft when under fire.

Nevertheless, as the Admiralty have masted the Impérieuse it might be plausibly inferred that, while detrimental to the efficiency of the ship from the point of view of gunnery, the spars would be highly advantageous in other respects—that, for instance, they would economise the consumption of fuel and enable the ship to be less dependent upon the coaling stations. There is, however, a mass of authoritative professional opinion in an opposite direction; and, as a matter of fact, there is great reason to doubt whether the propulsive value of canvas in such a vessel as the Impérieuse is really appreciable. We have already cited the opinion of Captain Fisher in opposition to masts in ironclads. The late Sir Sydney Dacres stated that ironclads cannot sail, and that no turret ship ought to have a mast. In a paper read by Captain Colomb "On Masting and Saails" before the United Service Institution he gave an analysis of the comparative results of steam and sail power during a two years' cruise in an ironclad, in which he showed that during that time not more than 7 per cent. could be put down as the gross saving of the coal due to the use of sails. He calculated that the weight of the masts, sails, and rigging, equal to 520 tons, or more than half the weight of the armour, had led to the consumption of 1,301 tons of coal, while the coal saved by the use of square sails had been but 453 tons. The net loss of coal owing to the sails had therefore been 848 tons. "If to this were added some four per cent. for the resistance of the spars when steaming head to wind, it would bring the amount of coal to 1,000 tons, equivalent at an average foreign price to a loss in money of about £1,150 per annum." In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, various opinions, favourable and unfavourable to the masts, were expressed; but the conclusions of Sir Spencer Robinson, who had served the office of Controller of the Navy, were specially valuable from his large experience and the official *data* on which they were founded. During the time, he remarked, he was at the Admiralty, repeated trials of ships without masts and of the same ships with masts had been conducetd. It was found that the loss from masting the ship was extraordinary, and that the actual loss of speed at the measured mile in many instances amounted to more than 5 per cent. Sir Spencer Robinson agreed with Captain Colomb that, even retaining the same amount of weight, two or three hundred tons applied either in armour, coals, or armament, would give advantages of which we are entirely bereft by the application of sail-power. These arguments afford a sufficent answer to the contention of the Constructive Department in the instance of the Impérieuse that her sails are for the purpose of enabling her to cruise in favourable weather without the expenditure of fuel. The wind cannot be commanded, and when inauspicious, the resistance of the spars is calculated to throw so much additional strain upon the engines that economy becomes changed into wastefulness. In other words, as Sir Thomas Symonds puts the matter, large masts and sails, under the best of circumstances, retard an ironclad when steaming head to wind more than they would help her sailing with a fair one. Many officers insist upon masts for the purpose of teaching the crews to be sailors, keeping up their nerves and health, and making them handy at sea. This, however, is in time of peace; in case of war the first thing they would do would be to take out the masts. In the special instance of the Impérieuse it is doubtful whether the spars, which would be obviously dangerous in action, would be of the slightest value as a means of propulsion. Sir Nathaniel Barnaby has admitted that it is practically impossible to give an ironclad the sail power of an 80-gun ship by any multiplication of masts without making them much loftier, unless they were placed so close together as to allow the yards, when braced up, to overlap each other considerably. But in the Impérieuse the masts are so wide apart that the aggregate area of canvas is comparatively insignificant. Though of substantially the same displacement as the Hercules and the Sultan she is brig-rigged, while the others are ship and barque rigged respectively. She will carry mainsails, topsails, topgallant sails and royals, a couple of trysails, a foresail, and a jib staysail, giving an aggregate area of spread of canvas of 26,200 square feet, as compared with the 29,000 square feet of the Hercules. The difference may be supposed to be a small matter, but it is sufficient to detract from the efficiency of the barbette ship under sail. But there is another serious objection to the masting of the Impérieuse, and if we accept the contention of Ah Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Thomas Symonds, as an axiom that "cruisers with sail power should be thoroughly efficient under sail alone," the objection must be regarded as fatal. The Impérieuse is a twin-screw ship, and such being the case, while it would be absurd to compare, as Mr. Trevelyan did, the sail-power of a second-class unarmoured cruiser of the Leander class with that of an armourclad, it would be no less misleading to expect the same results under canvas from the twin-screw Impérieuse as from ships with single propellers. The efficiency of double-screws depends upon their being fitted under each quarter with the deadwood between them, and at a considerable distance clear of the body of the ship, the screw shafts being carried out in tubes. Their isolation is necessary to secure a free flow of water; but while the advantage of this arrangement is felt while under steam, it is evident that it would so effectually retard the way of the ship when under sail as to render the use of steam indispensable in all circumstances of wind and weather. Enough has been said to show that under the most favourable condititions the masts of the Impérieuse will entail only a nominal saving of fuel, and that in ordinary circumstances at sea their resistance to the wind will necessitate increased consumption; that they will obstruct the fire of the guns, prove a possible source of danger in action from falling spars and blocks, and constitute weight which might be more usefully distributed in a fighting ship. Finally, the speed and great turning power which have been given the Impérieuse by means of double propellers may be neutralized at a critical juncture by the fouling of her screws through the shooting away of her rigging, an eventuality to which single-screw ships are not exposed to the same extent. —*Times.*

INDIAN SPORTING NEWS.

THE first of May entries for Poona are, as far as Arabs are concerned, sufficiently numerous to gladden the heart of any Secretary, and, in fact, we never remember seeing them so good. Most of the owners are residents of the Presidency and the majority well known on the turf. For the Maiden Galloway Race there are twenty-three. For the Champagne Stakes, which is a mile race for all Arabs and country breds, only eleven are so far named, and there is not a single country-bred among the lot, although the distance should essentially suit this class. Where is their champion and what is he doing? cutely waiting till a goodly crowd of Arabs swells the list, and at last entries intending to swoop down on the deluded owners with a flying Bombay bred wonder? or have all his swans turned out such geese that not one is worth wasting entrance money over? Forty maiden Arabs are named for the Derby, which indeed gives promise of a magnificient field for the local blue ribbon. The Hyderabad Confederacy are conspicuously strong, owing nine of this lot, while the most of the dealers have three or four each nominated; Messrs. Locke and Herbert have three a-piece and Mr. Cook ends the long list with a modest singlet. Twenty-one for the Criterion finishes first day's events. The Deccan Derby, opening race on second day, is for all horses, and here for the first time the stewards must feel disappointed, as the only return for their liberal purse of a thousand rupees is the measly entry of four horses, two second-class English fillies and two even more mediocre Walers. Right through the entries the same rules remain unaltered, any amount of Arabs, but three or four only for the all horse races, and not one single countra-bred from start to finish. Is this the end to all the gallons of ink slung by Major Humphrey in the interests of the Bombay local breeders, or has that astute sportsman something really good up his sleeve. Surely some of the numerous Bengal owned Kurnaul thorough-breds might slip over to the Bombay side and make enough to pay their corn and rail bill at Poona. But to return to our review. The stewards may well be satisfied with everything but the all horse race entries, and should this class not show up in fair strength on the course itself, we strongly recommend the management to eliminate these races altogether in future programmes, for there is no fun to the public in seeing three horses go to the post, two of which are only sent to fill the race for the third, and there must be far less fun to stewards who are asked to pay handsomely for an obvious farce. Next Poona entries, be it noted, close on 1st June.—*Planters' Gazette.*

Derby Lotteries, as is usual at this time of the year, are being got up in nearly every town with above 5,000 inhabitants throughout India, some larger, some smaller. It is the same with regard to these lotteries as it has been with the attempts to suppress drink by law in certain states of America as well as in Scotland and Wales. If the legitimate public houses are shut up, a dozen surreptitious grogshops immediately start up. When there was one big recognised Derby Sweep either at Umballa or at the Bengal Club, everybody who wished to gamble on the Derby subscribed to these sweeps, and those who could not afford to pay ten rupees individually, could always find three or four friends to join them in the expense of a ticket, and the prizes were well worth winning, for the first prize was a fortune to the drawer of the winning horse. Now in all these small lotteries which are so common, the spirit of gambling has been much extended, and in nearly all causes the prizes are so small, that they are more likely to encourage the winner reckless extravagance in spending his few rupees so easily obtained than in making a good investment for himself or his family. Such, however, is the case in this country, and we must make the most of what we can.

A proposal has, we believe, been started up-country for the amalgamation of the Calcutta Turf Club and the Western India Turf Club, so that racing throughout India might all be managed under one club, to be known as the Indian Jockey Club. There is not very much difference between the rules of the two clubs at present, and it certainly seems very plausible that now communications are so easy with all parts of India by telegraph, one united Jockey Club might be made to decide all racing questions. This club is to have the power to appoint handicappers and starters for all principal meetings, who might be paid a fair salary, and who should be obliged to go to every meeting at which they were appointed, and to give a full report of all disputes that might occur at any race meetin's at which they were present. No doubt, there are many men in India fully capable of filling such appointments, if it was duly notified by advertisement that they would be made, and as the racing season is now about to commence, it is to be hoped that the subject will be fully considered. Local stewards might still be left with the mangement of local meetings, but they should be instructed in all strictly racing matters to pay due deference to the advice of Jockey Club officials.

Mr. D. Warner, the well known importer of horses to this country, has returned to Australia, as have also Mr. Maitland, Elliott the trainer, and young Clarke. The two latter, it is said, are on the lookout for horses for some of their customers in this country, Elliott most probably for the Jodhpore stables and Clarke for that at Jaintpore. Mr. Maitland, as we have already mentioned, has also got a general commission to pick up something good if he can for Jodhpore, either a first-class, plater or pony.—*Asian.*

TELEPHONIC EXPERIMENTS.

NEW and interesting telephonic experiments have just taken place between Paris and Rheims with the object of ascertaining whether persons provided with the telephone in Paris can correspond directly with telephone holders at Rheims. The distance seperating Paris from Rheims is 172 kilometres, but including the length of the subterranean telephonic wires, the distance is 220 kilometres. The line serving for these experiments were two ordinary telegraphic wires, one of which was the Rheims wire, and the other the Berlin wire, which had been adapted to the public telephonic service organised between Paris and Rheims by means of M. Van Rysselbergen's anti-inductive system. This system permits of telegraphic and telephonic despatches being simultaneously transmitted by the same wires without the slightest confusion, so that while telephoning was going on between Paris and Rheims the same wires were traversed by telegraphic despatches exchanged between Paris, Rheims, and Berlin. All the experiments were perfectly successful.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, MAY 23.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 291, 303 & 197.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 277 and 234.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garrett.
Anthem—"O how amiable are Thy dwellings."—Richardson
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 207, 133 and 233.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 266, 236 and 232.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Hymns 35, 237 and 322.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 207, 240 and 24.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 201 & 267.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 239, 261 and 137.
Wednesday, May 26.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Choir expenses.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School. (English.)
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 268, 276 and 136.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 24, and 214.
Ps 37, 29 verse, Chant 1, Hymn 128.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL.

PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the Steam-ship Avondale in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

LIST OF VISITORS—MAHABLESHWAR.

(Corrected up to 20th May.)

ACORN VILLA—Mr D N Wadia and family.

APNA COTTAGE—Mr and Mrs D D Ghandy and family.

ASPECT COTTAGE—Appa Sahib, Chief of Jhamkundie.

BELLA VISTA—H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, C I E; Lady Reay, Capt Phayre, A D C; Capt Herbert, A D C; and Capt Hamilton, A D C.

BELLE VUE—Mr and Mrs J Cowasjee Jehanghier, and Mrs and Misses Wadia.

BELMONT HOUSE—Major and Mrs Hemming.

BIRDS' NEST—Mr Bomanjee Sorabjee Master and family.

BLUE VALLEY HALL—The Hon'ble Mr and Mrs Pelle.

BOHEMIA—Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Framjee and family.

BOWER (The)—Mrs Lisboa and family.

CHARLOTTE VILLA—Mr and Mrs Naylor, and Miss Codrington.

CLIFTON COTTAGE—Mrs Pottinger and family.

CLIFTON HOUSE—Mr and Mrs Whiting.

CLIFTON LODGE—The Chief of Mudhol.

CLUB (The)—Major C Poignand, Lieut-Col G A Jacob, Mr J H E Hart, Capt Werge, Lieut-Col Adam, Capt Russell, Mr G Grant, Mr T B Kirkham, Brig-Surg Cruickshank, Col Morton, Brig-Genl Knowles, C B, Mr Caulfeild, Mr J C Anderson, and Major Fairly.

DUKHAN (The)—Mr and Mrs Orr and family, Mr. Charde, Mr Murray, and Mr C King.

EAGLE'S NEST—Mr and Mrs Wordsworth.

EAST END—Dr and Mrs O'Kearney.

ELPHINSTONE COTTAGE—Surg-Genl and Mrs Thomson.

ELPHINSTONE HALL—Mr Dorabjee Bootee and family, and Mr R N Byramji Jeejeebhoy.

ESKDALE COTTAGE—Mr Jackson.

FERNY—Dr and Mrs Irving.

FLORENCE HALL—Mr Kumrodeen Tyabjee and family.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL—Mr and Mrs Hughes, Mrs Johnstone, Mrs Ward, Mrs Le Mesurier, Major Rochfort, Mr and Mrs Hawker, Dr Barker, Dr and Mrs Guinness, Mrs Fry, Mrs Frith, Rev Squire, Rev Mainwaring, and Colonel Lambert.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE—Mr B Dinsha Manekji Petit and family.

FOUR OAKS—Mr A M Dharamsi.

GENERAL BARR'S—Mr and Mrs Yorke Smith, Miss Dewar, and Miss Peechy, M D.

GLENGARRY—Mr and Mrs Macdonald.

GLENMORE—Miss Bernard, and Miss Plumb.

GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW, No. 1—Mr and Mrs Fanshawe and Miss Scott.

GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW, No. 2—Mrs Betham and family.

GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW, No. 3—Mrs Hay.

GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW, No. 4—Dr and Mrs MacRury.

GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW No. 5—Mr Dowling, and Herr Zimmer.

GRACE COTTAGE—Rev R Winsor and family.

GREEN HILL—Rev E S and Mrs Hume, Miss Hume.

GROVE (The)—Appa Sahib Chief of Jhamkundie.

HEATH VIEW—Mr and Mrs Basil Lang.

HEN AND CHICKEN—Mrs Dundas.

HILLSTONE—Mr and Mrs S Cooke and family.

HOPE COTTAGE—Mrs Woodburn.

IRON ROOF—Mr Framji Nusserwanji Patel and friends.

LAKE VIEW—Mr and Mrs Shewan.

LONGHOLM BUILDINGS—Rev Dr and Mrs MacRichan and family, Mr. Alexander, Lieut-Col Borrodaile, Capt C Tyler, Mr and Mrs W Nugent, Miss Wheal, Miss L Wiseman, Mr and Mrs Macnee, Mr and Mrs Pringle and family, Mr and Mrs Kitchen and family.

LONGHOLM LODGE—Dr and Mrs A C Gaye.

LEESON'S LODGE—Col and Mrs Holberton, Miss Clarkson.

LILY COTTAGE—Mr and Mrs Moore.

MAHABLESHWAR COTTAGE—Mrs Murrell, Miss Schwartz, Mr E Dracot, Mr C H Dracot, and Mr Isaacson.

MAHABLESHWAR HOUSE—Rev R Stothert and family.

MAHABLESHWAR LODGE—Mrs F B Maclaren and family.

MALCOLM COTTAGE—Rev F L Sharpin, M A.

MONASTERY (The)—Mr and Mrs Davidson, and Miss Bagnell.

MOUNT DOUGLAS—Major Genl Hancock.

MOUNT MALCOLM—Mr Jehanghir Mody and friends.

MULBERRY COTTAGE—Mr Goverdhundas Vulubdas and friends.

MURRAY HOUSE—Rev and Mrs Harding, and Miss Fairbank.

NELSON'S LODGE—Major Genl Goodfellow.

NONPARIEL VIEW—Mr and Mrs H A Wadya and family.

OAKS (The)—Mr and Mrs Shuttleworth and family, and Mrs and Miss Betham.

PARADISE LODGE—Mr and Mrs H Warden.

PARK HALL—Col and Mrs Bonus.

PARSONAGE (The)—Mr Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash.

PROSPECT COTTAGE—Mrs and Miss Howard

RAVINE COTTAGE—The Misses Wilson

RIPON HOTEL—Mr G Owen Dunn, Mr J T Wood, Mrs Matthews, and Miss Beyton.

ROCKDALE—Major and Mrs Melliss.

ROSE COTTAGE—Mrs Morarjee Goculdas and family.

SCHIPKA COTTAGE—Mr and Mrs Muncherji Dorabji.

SEA VIEW—Mrs J W Wray.

SHRUBBERY (The)—Major and Mrs Thomas and family.

SIDNEY HOUSE—Sir W Wedderburn and Hon. Justice West.

SINDOLA PARK—The Chief of Miraj.

SPRING COTTAGE—Mr J N Readymoney and friends.

ST. JAMES'—Mr P M Mehta and family.

SUNNY SIDE—Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick.

TEMPLE HALL—Mr Melvill, and Mrs and Miss Portman

TERRACES (The)—Col, the Hon and Mrs Lyttelton.

TYABJEE LODGE—Mr and Mrs C J W Macpherson, C I E

VICTORIA COTTAGE—Mr and Mrs Steward.

VICTORIA LODGE—Mr, Mrs and Miss Stewart.

WEST WOOD—Mr G H R Hart, and Miss Hart.

WILLOWS—Brig Genl and Mrs Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, and Mr Harrison.

WOOD LAWN—Lieut-Genl Sir C B Arbuthnot, K C B, and Lady Arbuthnot.

YENNA LODGE—Dr and Mrs T Cooke and family.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—A Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BIRDS AND BONNETS.

THE *Daily News* enters an emphatic protest against the wholesale destruction of bird life, which is being carried on at home and abroad in the interests of frivolity and fashion:—

There has of late been a tremendous increase in the slaughter of birds of beautiful plumage in order to decorate female toilettes. One advanced damsel has been reported as appearing at some function or other in a yellow dress whose trimmings and ornamentation consisted of canaries huddled *en masse* over the extent of the fabric. For hat trimmings the choicest and the rarest species of humming-birds, and of other species, have been hunted and well nigh slain off the face of the earth. When Fashion holds up her little finger, we know how eagerly her behest is obeyed. What we lament is that she should indicate even an indirect wish for the slaughter of innocent birds, which cannot be said to be necessary for comfort, which do not afford food or warmth, and which can be regarded only as sacrificed to the whim of an irresistible to modern Moloch, that as often as not distorts the beauty it so ruthlessly bears away from the world of life. The lives and liberty of our birds are no doubt curtailed in many different ways, and for divers reasons. When birds are captured for purposes of cage life, there remains the excuse that even when deprived of liberty they cheer us with their song. Many a passer-by in a dingy street stops, with something of gladness in his heart, to listen to the thrilling of the caged lark or to the song of the merle. Bird life, even in a cage, may not altogether represent a twist in humanity's way of regarding living beauty in the songsters of the grove; and even the very desire for bird-companionship smacks of something better than the ruffianism that delights in cockfights, and esteems the possession of a broad-jowled bull-dog the acme of human felicity. But when the question comes to assume the grossly commercial aspect of wholesale bird-slaughter to gratify the caprices and whims of a passing fashion, the case is widely altered. We have not so many bright birds or sweet singers near us that we can afford to look complacently on the needless killing of our own species of feathered being; and when the matter refers to the hunting down of rare birds of beautiful plumage abroad, it assumes a still more reprehensible aspect.

That bird-wearing proclivities have not died out, but are are tending to develop anew, are facts patent to every observer of the signs and times. If we endeavour to form a rough estimate of the wealth of bird-life which in a single season is sacrificed to this fashionable craze, we may well be startled at the results of a summation which is rather under than over the mark. An American authority tell us that there are at least ten millions of bird-wearing women and girls on that continent. Fashions varies, be it noted, and the birds of one season may happily—though the thought is but poor consolation at the best—give place to victims of other hue and species in the next. The supply is therefore kept up year by year because the demand never ends. If therefore in America there are ten millions of persons who wear birds as ornaments, can we be far from the truth in placing the New World slaughter, in a very modest way, at five millions annually? This estimate makes allowance for variation in fashion, and for the ornamentation lasting more than one season. If, however, we are to add the European demand and supply to the list it becomes patent we may double the five millions, and still be within the mark in our calculation of the numbers of feathered beings which year by year fall victims everywhere to the scouts and flower of fashion.

It is curious to note how wellnigh every country is represented in the list of birds used for decorative purposes. The snowy North, equally with India and New Guinea, furnishes a supply. The common birds of Europe are to be found side by side with species from Africa, Australia, and South America. The humming-birds are not found outside the bounds of the Western Hemisphire, but they range from its far north to Tierra del Fuego. This group alone, containing as it does beings whose plumage scintillates with a thousand hues, and the variety of whose coloration is probably unequalled by any other order of the bird class, must contribute its victims by thousands to swell the yearly increment. It is officially reported that at Cape Cod 40,000 terns were killed in one season for exportation to the milliners' shops in Europe and America. Near Philadelphia one million rails and reed birds—the latter being the familiar "bob o' links"—were slaughtered in one year for the same purpose. The gulls and ther sea-birds fail in thousands under the fire of regularly organized hunting parties, and the robin, the oriole, the blackbird, and the meadow-lark, are shot with equal avidity. One New York trader stated that he exported his stock of bird-skins solely to France, and added that he could make up his products at the rate of 300 skins per day in a busy season. The terns or sea swallows already named are now as scarce on certain parts of the coast as they were formerly numerous. In the winter of 1883 a hunter informed an American naturalist that he shot over one thousand cedar birds for a middle-man. The naturalist points out that these very birds are the farmer's friends. They eat the worms and caterpillars which at certain seasons attack and ruin the crops. Yet the wholesale slaughter steps in to rob the agriculturist of firm allies, and to threaten even a common bird race with extermination.

Fortunately, this bird slaughter has not been allowed to pass unchallenged, although there is need for a more active expression of that healthy public opinion which sets most awkward things to rights. American naturalists have appealed to their countrymen, and more than one American lady has made an attempt to stem the evil wrought upon bird life at large, by a forcible exposition of the wrong addressed to the fair sex in the West. Among ourselves, the Selborne Society, appropriately enough, as one founded in memory of a genial lover and observer of living nature, has spoken out strongly against the decimation of bird life which is being daily pursued. Lady Mount Temple has written and appealed on behalf of the persecuted songsters of the grove; and the Princess Christian, together with Lord Tennyson Mr. Browning, and Sir F Leighton, have given their support to the movement which seeks to protect bird-life against a fashion possessing in itself no features that for one moment can be set against the higher dictates of humanity and reason as applied to the preservation of birds as distinctive parts of our national faunas. Doubtless there will always remain something of that spirit which seeks to slay merely for the sake of the "sport" involved in the shooting of birds for shooting's sake. Bands of thoughtless persons, in the guise of educated men, annually slay the solan-geese which cluster on the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth, and strew the beach with the bodies of the birds. No laws can reach these persons—close time or no close time. Similarly no laws or legislation can alter fashions which necessitate the slaughter of birds for decorative purposes. We must appeal to the public spirit and to public humanity to discountenance such cruelties; and, judging from past experience, there is no reason to expect that the appeal will be made in vain.

A GREAT HUNTRESS.

A PARIS correspondent says:—We expect here one of the greatest huntresses in existence. She laughed scornfully on being told of the equestrian feats of the Comtesse de Chambrun, who rode from Paris to Nice; of the Austrian Archduchess, who went on horseback a distance of 230 miles without stopping to rest; and of the achievements in the hunting field of the Empress of Austria, the Duchesse d'Uzes, and the Marquise de Castellane. The coming Amazon is the Princess Bargash Said Medfid, sister of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Her equestrian education was begun by her father, whom she used to accompany to the chase in a country where wild beasts of prey of the feline species are the quarry of the hunter. It was perfected with an European circus rider and English and Portuguese travellers. The Princess is equal to any circus feat. She sometimes goes afield, if such a term can be applied to tropical jungle and wastes, habited in a gorgeous riding habit, and wearing a broad-brimmed hat and feathers. It appears she has a fine figure, and, notwithstanding her bronzed complexion, is not without a certain kind of African beauty.

A CONVENTION OF OLD MAIDS.

A CONVENTION of extraordinary character has been held at the Ninth and Arch Street Museum, Philadelphia. It was a convention of old maids. There was a full attendance of delegates, and the convention was one of the most successful deliberative bodies that has ever been held in Philadelphia. The proprietors of the museum only recently announced that they would give an entertainment to be known as an "Old Maids Convention," at which various prizes to the ladies possessed of the virtues that are supposed to adorn old maidenhood would be given, and they are already flooded with applications from persons who propose to become members of the convocation. Daily, primped and prim maidens who have passed the shady side of thirty present themselves at the museum to file their credentials as members of the convention. Letters and postals are also constantly coming in from ladies who modestly tell their strong features as old maids and ask to be enrolled as members of the convention. If a frisky mouse does not happen to break in on the assembly and adjourn it *sine die* it will, a Philadelphia paper believes, be an interesting spectacle.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors, Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co, 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England. Wholesale agents—Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native sales supplied at Wholesale Prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kildare, 2,277 tons, Capt J Johnson, sails to-day for Trieste with a general cargo.

THE s s Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Capt J Carson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE ship County of Clare, 1,497 tons, Capt J McNeill, sails to-day for Rotherdam with a general cargo.

THE s s Oriental, 938 tons, Capt G Johnstone, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and Mozembique with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Wright, 2 women, Capt F Kent, and 39 deck passengers.

THE B I Co.'s s s Arabia, 674 tons, Capt W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh (May 7th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Bomanjee, Major Fitzherbert, Lt Frazer, Mr Cursetjee and friend, Mr Rodrigues, Lt Ott, and 25 deck passengers.

THE B I Co.'s s s Chanda, 1,305 tons, Capt J R Gaim arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (24th April), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt-Col G Brook Meareo, Mr H R Morgan, Mr and Mrs Abdul Didi, Mr D'Souza, Mr R R Assemcar, Mr A V Assemcar, and 30 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

21ST MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Guildford	1475	T. D. Moffat	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Cascapedia	1924	W. A. Fraser	...	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Avondale	1574	W. Dickson	...	Captain.
„ Akaba	2589	F. Newell	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2645	C. Barnes	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Deepdale	1715	Sharp	...	Ed. Bates & Co.
„ Cairo	1112	R. Hayes	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Riversdale	1311	Whayman	...	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ ClanMaclean	1496	J. Schofield	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	...	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Lalcham	1299	J. Evans	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Rydal Hall	1737	J. Verrill	...	Ed. Bates & Co.
„ Bretwalda	1901	J. Carpenter	...	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Hughenden	1153	D. Benis	...	Captain.
„ Belgravia	3274	Boothby	...	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Altmore	1351	W. Stephen	...	Ruttonjee Bomonjee.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
21	Duke of Devonshire (s)	Lang	Suakim.
	County of Kinros	Parry	Cardiff, Feb. 6.
	Arabia (s)	Rothwell	Busreh, May 7.
	Chanda (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, April 24.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
21	Pachumba (s)	Kendall	Kurrachee, &c.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Valoomee	Bhownuggur.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	London.
	Oriental (s)	Johnstone	Zanzibar, &c.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—Steamers County of Clare, for Rotherdam; and Kildare, Trieste.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Chittagong, for Torre del Anunziata; D Balduino, Genoa, &c.; Athabasca, Genoa; Teelin Head, Belfast; Arabia, Kurrachee and P Gulf; Harrogate, Dunkirk; and Canara, Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.
17 City of Venice (s) Moffat ....
Brookfield (s) ......Reynolds ..Kurrachee.
Glenmorven (s) ..Wright .....Bombay, May 8.

DEPARTURES.
May 17.—Steamers Madura, Tenasserim, City of Calcutta and Canning, and Ship Roman Empire.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVAL.
18 Arcot (s) .... Calcutta.

May. DEPARTURES.
18 Clive (s) .... Bombay.
Brindisi (s) .... London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·757
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	81·7
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, WSW, WNW, NW, SW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	162
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·01
„ „ year	0·02
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 21st inst.	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 20.

Grant, Major, Bo 17th Infy, on leave, from Poona
Armitage, Lt, Bl. R. A., on leave, from Kalabagh Murree Hills
Stevens, Major, Bo. 3d. Cavly, on leave, from Neemuch
Campbell, Col, Bl, Q. O. C of G., on privilege leave, from Mardan
MacDougall, Brig-Surgeon, Bo. Medical, on retirement, from Matheran

MAY 21.

Jopp, Lt Col., Bo., 12th B. I., on leave from Poona
Riddell, Brig. Surgeon, Mad Medical, on duty, from Suakim
Campbell, Lt, Bl. Q.O. Corps of Guides, on privilege leave, from Mardan
Houghton, Lt, Bl., on leave from Quetta
Fitzherbert, Major, Bl, on leave, from Quetta
Woodhouse, Col. Md 11th Regt, on leave from Seconderabad

DEPARTURES.—MAY 21.

Thornhill, Surgeon, Mad, 27th Infy on furlough, to Europe
Stevens, Major, Bo. 3d Cavly, on furlough, to England
Jopp, Lt Col, Bo., 12th B. I., on privilege leave, to England
Macpherson, Major, Bl., R. E., on furlough, to England
Campbell, Col, Q. O. C. of guides, on privilege leave, to Europe
Campbell, Lt, Bl, Q. O. C. of guides, on privilege leave, to England
Fagan, Lt, Bl, 10th Lancers, on furlough, to England
Berkeley, Col, Bo, 1st N. I. Regt, on leave, to England
Woodhouse, Lt Col, Mad 11th Regt, privilege leave, to England
Conran, Lt, Bo. 16th N. I., on leave, to Poona
Chancellor, Major, Bl. North Fusl, on promotion, to Dublin
Mander, Lt-Col, Bo, 3rd L. I. on leave, to Poona
Drummond, Col., Bo., 22nd. B. I., on leave to England.
Lyon, Surg. Major, Bo. Govt Chemical Analyser, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 22nd May 1886.

The Mounted Rifles will parade this day, Saturday the 22nd instant, at 5-30 p.m., on the Flats near the Mahalaximee Station. Carbines and blank ammunition. All members are requested to attend.

Sergt. N. Roberts, C. Company, is granted 6 months leave of absence from the 23rd April 1886.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PILSENER BIER.
FRUSCHOPPEN.
SPECIEL FUR DAS AUSLAND GEBRAUT.
In cases of 3 dozen Quarts, or 6 dozen Pints.
Per dozen Quarts..................Rs. 5 4 Cash.
Do. Pints.............................„ 3 12 „
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	44 0	..
Dry Elite	46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 48 0	...
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	...
Leibfraumilch	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	...	„ 21 0
Bernecasteler-Rosenberg	18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	28 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	22 0	...
Very fine „	27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	38 0	...
CLARETS. From A. HERMANN AND CO., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	10 8	...
Chateau de Frauds	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	14 0	...
Les Canons	16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	73 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	28 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
arlovitz	12 0	...
BRANDY	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & } Red Bars { Saann }	24 0	
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND CO.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	6 4	„ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	5 8	..
Hamburger Export Beer	5 4	..
Pilsener Beer	5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 12	..
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	
Vin Marasque „ 21 Bottles	40 0	
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	19 0	...
Do. do Finest	20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	4 0	...
Do. do tins	5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs. 19-29		Rs. 0 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	1 6	...
Asparagus	2 8	...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	1 4	0 ...
Cellery	0 14	...
White Cabbage in Butter	0 15	0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	1 6	...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	1 4	...
Red do. do.	1 2	...

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	0 12
French Bean	...	0 9
Young Cut Beans	...	0 9
Smoked Sausages	...	1 8
Small Sausages	...	1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	...	1 0
Pease for Soup	...	1 12

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	8,911,401

The attention of Intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£6,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
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LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1863...£1,579,578 3 9 | 1878...£4,019,159 11 1
1873...£2,45,505 1 2 | 1885...£5,348,407 9 2
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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6, Hummum-street.

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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
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1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
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3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
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2,047 PROPOSALS for.....................Rs. 59,15,600.
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Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

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A splendid Orchestra every night from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.
Proprietor—S. PARTNOY.

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JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
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cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

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SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

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CAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris and New-York.

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WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

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This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

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of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

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Is employed against the same affections.

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ved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

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"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

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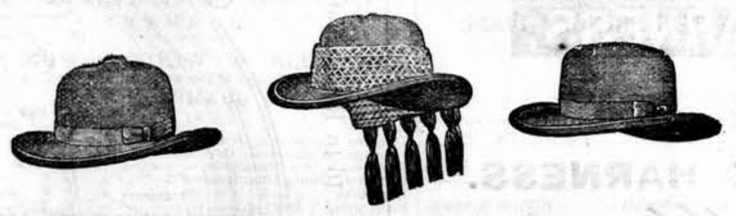

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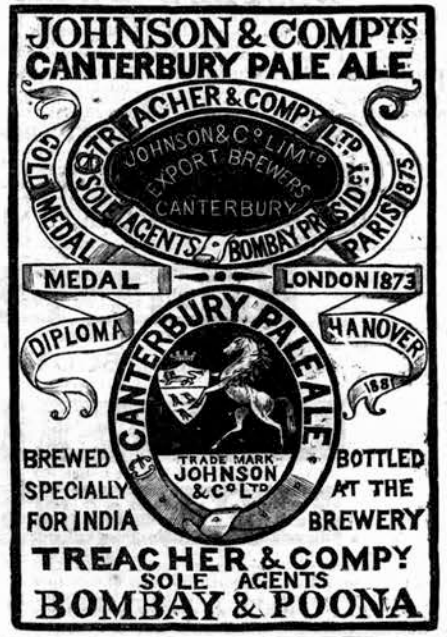
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impuritie it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sor of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrante free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

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TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

A REQUISITE FOR EVERY GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.

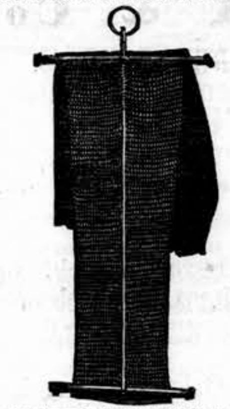
JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S

PATENT PORTABLE

TROUSERS STRETCHER

Awarded SILVER MEDAL, London International Exhibition, 1884.

MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.



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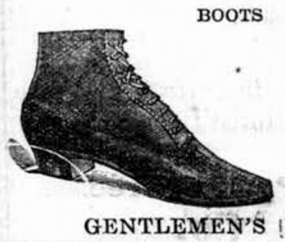

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Calf Elastic Walking Boots.
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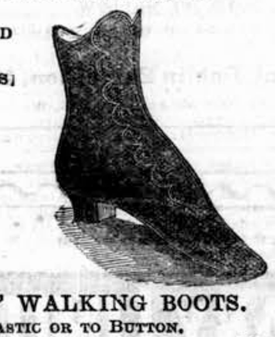

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
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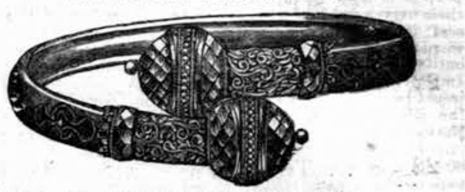
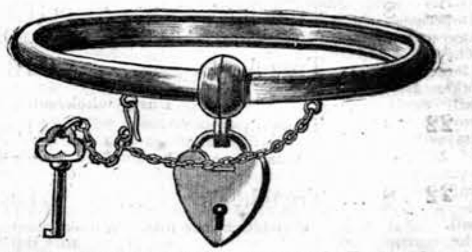
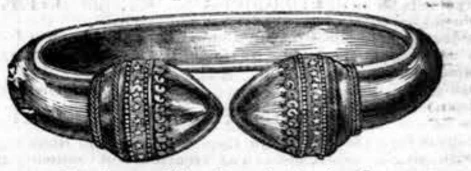


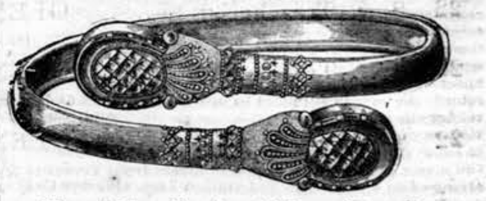
Silver Spring Bangle, Rs. 6 cash.



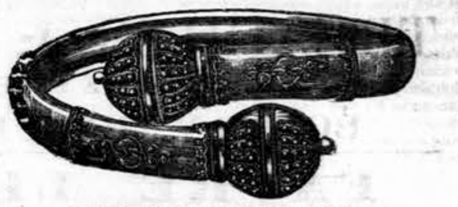
Silver Padlock Bangle, with real lock, Rs. 9 cash.



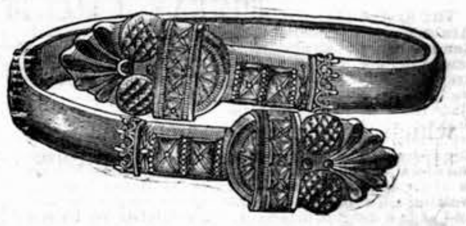
Handsome Silver Bangle, Rs. 8 cash.



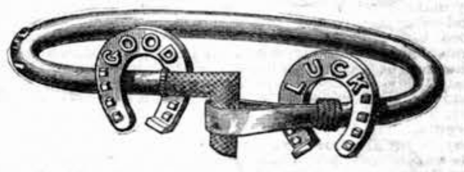
Elegant Silver Bangle, with horseshoe ends, Rs. 6 cash.



Silver Spring Bangle, Rs. 7 cash.



Very Handsome Silver Bangle, with richly decorated ends, Rs. 7 cash.



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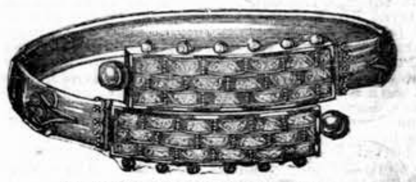
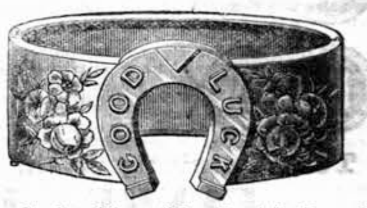


Silver Spring Bangle, Rs. 6 cash.



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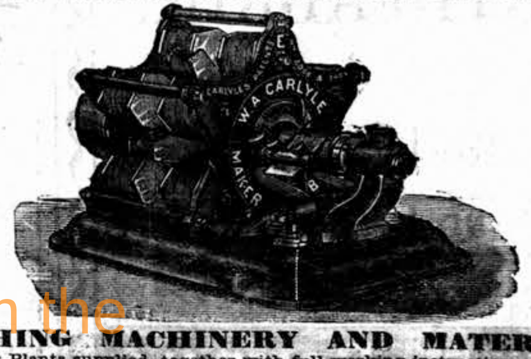

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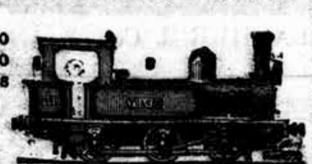

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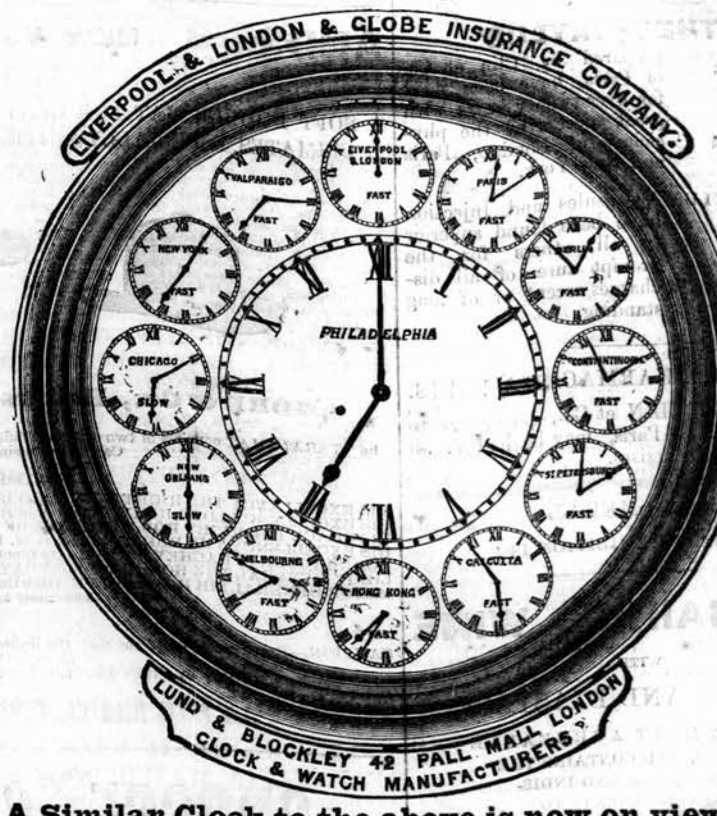

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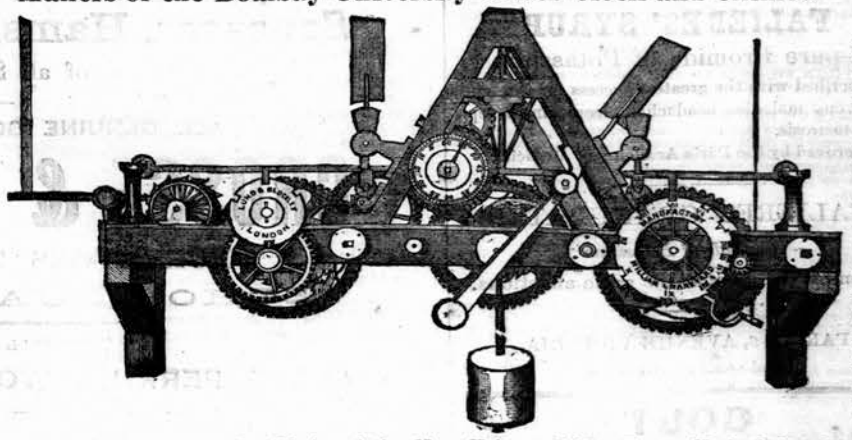

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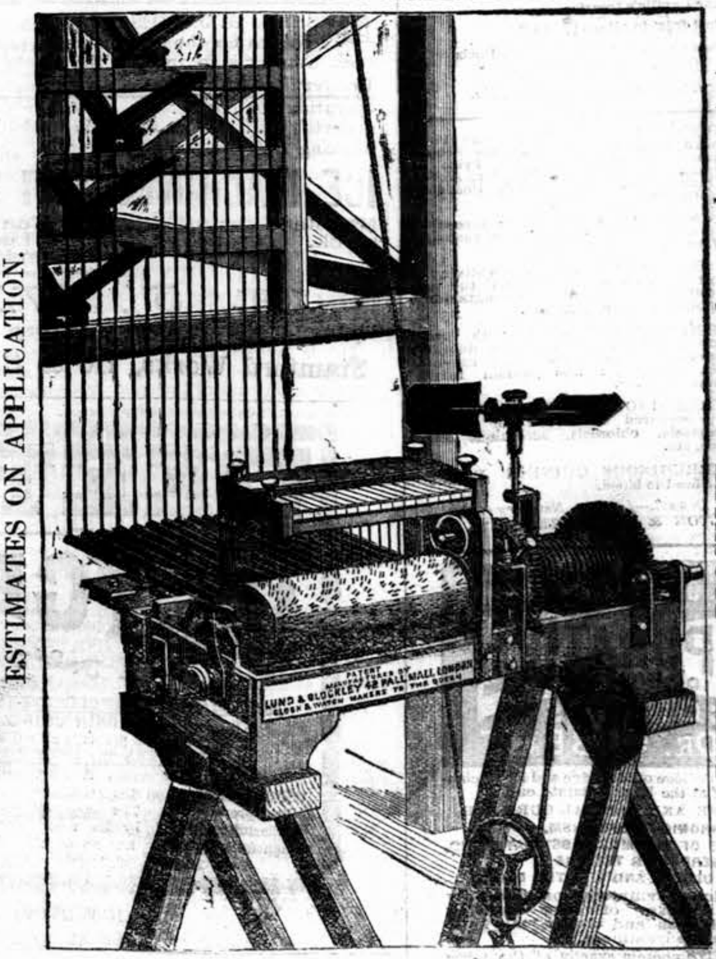

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